THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—MARCH 28, 1845.

"What boat is that!" said a gentleman the other day to a Commission merchant on Water st. pointing to a new steamer lying below. "Really I don't know," was the reply, "there have been so many of them, I hardly ever know till they are hauled up to load, with a name on." In December last, if we remember aright, we set about preparing a list of Steamboats built here in one year, and without forethought pitched on the period from Dec. '43 to Dec. '44—the result was a boat for nearly every week in the year. The business of ship and steamboat building still continues active. At the present time, there are one Iron Steam Schooner, an Iron Steam Revenue Cutter, and four Steamboats in process of finishing, all lying at the wharf. Setting up the Masts and Rigging in the Sea Vessels, attracts a great many spectators from day to day, most of whom, perhaps, never saw a ship before.

The Schooner will be completed soon, and will make the voyage to New Orleans by steam, thence to New York, from whence it is expected she will clear for St. Petersburgh, Russia. The Great Northern Bear, Nicholas, will then have a chance to inspect some Pittsburgh workmanship—a port 2,000 miles inland.

This, however, is only the Pilot-fish, and our friends below may look out for the Shark, which will show a monstrous ugly set of teeth.

☞We were glad to see the following article in the Post of yesterday. Nothing tends more to introduce corruption into the National Administration, than the determination to run for a second term, and the efforts which are put forth to secure the succession. If Mr. Polk firmly maintains the single term principle, and administers the government with an eye solely to the public good, without any reference to the succession, he will deserve well of the country and of posterity. We copy the article for two reasons; as an item of political intelligence agreeable to the community, and as a *pledge* placed on record, to be brought up again, should the promise be broken:

The President and a Second Term.—We regret, says the Nashville Union, to see an effort making by one of the correspondents of the New York Herald to make the impression that President Polk either has or ought to have an eye to a second term. Nothing would be more prejudicial to the success of the administration than the prevalence of a suspicion that Mr. Polk could be induced to become a candidate for re-election. In accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, he voluntarily restricted his service to a single term. This pledge was made after full deliberation, and with an honest determination to redeem it in good faith. The democratic party without exception approved this determination and elected Mr. Polk under a full conviction that at the end of four years he would retire to private life.

We feel perfectly warranted in saying, that any and every intimation that he has ever for a moment entertained the idea of a re-election is wholly unfounded.—He entered upon the duties of his office with a fixed resolution to administer the government with an eye single to the advancement of the best interests of the country—relying firmly upon the generous support of his fellow-citizens, and not doubting that his own reputation would be promoted in the promotion of the happiness of the people. But when his present time shall expire, he will assuredly retire and leave the choice of a successor to the people.

SHALL WE HAVE WAR!

As the time approaches to hear from Mexico, and learn the effects of the passage of the Texas measure through Congress, considerable anxiety is manifested, by the considerate portion of the press to know whether we are to have peace or war. Congress adjourned without making the slightest provision for a contingency which many sensible men consider inevitable. The National Intelligencer of last Tuesday has a long article on this subject, from which we take the following extracts:

"Three weeks have passed since the close of the session of Congress, whose crowning act was the passage of a law, in violation not only of existing Treaties, but of our own Constitution and form of government. Time sufficient has almost elapsed for us to hear of the manner of the reception of the news of this act by the people and government of Mexico. From Texas we have already heard, that, so far from being gratefully welcomed in that country, the first news of the passage in one branch of Congress of the Annexing Resolution was greeted with indignant and contemptuous reproaches. It remains for us to learn, whether, with this probability of failure in our designs upon Texas, we are not actually at war with Mexico; having, upon principles of public law, laid down by all writers on the subject, and repeatedly affirmed by our own government, incurred all the responsibility of such a state of things.

Of the immediate consequences of the passage of the Joint Resolution of Congress "for the annexation of Texas to the United States," there are variant opinions. The Resolution may or may not be deemed by the Government of Mexico to be *an act of Annexation*. It may perhaps be considered as only a stronger expression than this government has heretofore made of a *purpose to annex*; which perhaps is the true light in which to regard it. In this view of it, however offensive to the rights of Mexico, as she understands them, the Resolution may not be considered as an act of war, but as an intended wrong, yet not consummated, and which, in fact, if the tone of the Texan press is to be taken as a foretaste of that of the government, never will be consummated. Under that construction, or restrained by other motives, Mexico may, and it is hoped will, have refrained from instantaneous reprisals."

The Intelligencer says, however, that among the best informed men, there are different opinions in relation to war. The Intelligencer complains, very justly, of the defenceless state of the country, and that no provision was made for a contingency so likely to arise. It says:

Already our readers will have seen that the Representative of Mexico has promptly, upon the day after the official publication of the Act of Annexation, taken the step long announced to us, and which it has pleased the majority in Congress to believe impossible. He has ended his mission, and is on the point of departure from the country.

Should Mexico at once, (as is altogether possible) issue her commissions, and, lending her flag to the privateers of all countries, let them loose upon our trade, what is to be done! Is the President of the United States to make war of his own authority! Can he do so with no appropriations except those for a state of peace!

We must obviously, then, stand as if with our hands tied and a man beating us in the face, until congress can be assembled. This is a step which the President will not take until he hears of Mexican captures. Even then—many of the States having yet their elections to make—an interval of more than two months of helpless inaction must be submitted to. Such is the position in which the warlike Democratic House of Representatives, with whom the Texas Resolution originated, has left the land!

On the question of peace or war, a writer in the New York Evening Post has some forcible remarks. He says he has had opportunities for acquiring authentic and important information concerning our relations with Mexico, and characterizes the feeling of security which pervades the country upon the subject, as at once false and dangerous. He contends that Mexico has the most perfect right to prosecute war against us, and submits considerations to show that it is for her *interest* to do so. Upon this subject he makes, as he says upon the "*highest* authority," the following remarks:

"I do not hesitate to declare, on the *highest authority*, still in this country, that Mexico will find her true interest in going to war with us; and for these reasons: *First*. A blockade, that would be an immediate resort on our part, by preventing the introduction of foreign merchandise, would greatly encourage the growth of her young manufactures, certainly a great object to any country. *Secondly*. The same blockade would prevent the egress of her bullion to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, of which the country is annually drained. But a still stronger reason than all, exists in the necessity of Mexico's taking at once a decided stand against the aggressive policy of the United States, that, if submitted to quietly now, will go on until another "joint resolution" provides for the distribution of Mexico herself into "sovereign and independent States."

RESULT OF ELECTION FOR OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

	Pratt.	*O'Brien.*	*Kincaid.*
1st Ward,	215	144	29
2d do	240	97	22
3d do	326	247	5
4th do	205	158	14
5th do	191	228	9
	1177	874	79

So Pratt, Whig, is elected by 303 majority over O'Brien, Loco, and 224 over both Loco and Native.

☞At the special election in the 5th Ward, held yesterday, to choose a member of the Common Council, the result was as follows:

A. Scott, Loco, 246——T. Hays, Whig, 164.

This is the only Loco Ward in the city.

FROM HRRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, March 24, 1845

Dear Sir:—In the House, the first thing in order was an attack on the reporters generally by two of the members, one of whom doubtless could find nothing else to speak of, and was conscientiously opposed to remaining quiet—but this is of little importance; I will proceed to the business.

The House decided to stop all debate on the appropriation bill at 25 minutes of 5, this afternoon; to adjourn on the 15th at 5 o'clock P. M., and to pay the troops, according to Mr. Salter's amendment. Mr. Cummings, from a select committee of members from Fayette and Westmoreland counties, reported a bill for the allowance of boats, arks, &c., owned by citizens of Pennsylvania, coming from the Youghiogheny river, and not intended to return—to pass the improvements of the Monongahela Navigation Company, free of toll.

The appropriation bill coming up, the divisions from No. 9 to 27, inclusive, were agreed to, the 26th relative to our Penitentiaries, being first amended so as to require a compliance with the 24th division of last year's appropriation bill by the officers, before any money is paid them.

Division 28 was amended; it now appropriates $885,026 50 for paying the August interest, with a proviso that in case of a deficiency in the Treasury, all sums not exceeding $50,00 shall be paid in full, and the money remaining in the Treasury shall be divided *pro rata* amongst the other bond-holders, and checks given for the remainder to be paid as soon as the money is received in the Treasury. The *whole* interest will, no doubt, be paid in the month of August, although a portion may not be paid until the close of the month.

The 29th—41st divisions were agreed to with unimportant amendments, the sum appropriated for printing, binding, &c., being $20,000.

In the 42nd was added various sums of interest due upon loans, amounting in all to several thousand dollars.

In the afternoon the remaining sections of the bill were passed finally, Mr. Brady alone dissenting.

The bill for commencing suits against defaulters of the county of Dauphin, was taken up and passed committee of the whole; after much discussion, it was postponed.

In Senate, the bill to allow the guardians of Keller and Ewalt to sell and convey certain land to the Allegheny Cemetery, to enable them to make a road to their grounds, passed with amendments which were concurred in, in the House. One incorporating the Pittsburgh and Brownsville RoadCompany, passed finally. The adjournment resolution was taken uh and passed as soon as received from the House.

The House committee on Internal Improvements have not acted finally, as yet, upon the Railroad bill, which was under consideration in that committee on Saturday last.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian writes—

"It is understood that the committee of the House on Internal Improvements, to whom the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill has been referred will report against it."

Massachusetts U. S. Senator.—The Hon. John Davis has been nominated by a Whig Legislative caucus as candidate for U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, deceased. He will be elected of course.

The Hon. Frederick Robinson is the Locofoco candidate.

The New York Evening Gazette of Saturday mentions the arrival of the Mexican Minister, Gen. Almonte, in that city, and adds that he expresses openly his belief that war between Mexico and this country must ensue.

It is stated in the English papers that the parcels of New Orleans Sugar, recently shipped to Liverpool, will probably pay a handsome profit. Since their importation, the duties on Sugar have been reduced from 36 to 24 shillings per hundred weight.

Destructive Fire in Carlisle.—The following is a copy of a letter received by the Postmaster at Baltimore, last night:

Monday, March 24, 3 A. M.

Our town hall, containing all our engines and fire apparatus, was fired by an incendiary last night. Before the citizens collected the hall was enveloped in flames, and the engines and hose were destroyed. In a few minutes the court house took fire, and is now a mass of ruins. The records were saved. As the wind was high, the fire at one time threatened to sweep all the south-eastern portion of the town. Several buildings were on fire, but were saved without much damage.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The Annual Spring Election for Aldermen, Assessors and Judges of Election in Philadelphia City and County took place on Friday, and the result is most satisfactory. The boasts of the Natives that they would carry that Whig stronghold, the City of Philadelphia, and the secret hopes of the Locofocos that *they* might slip in between the Whigs and Natives, have been alike dissipated. Of the fifteen Wards of the City, the Whigs have carried their Aldermen in nine, and their Assessor and Inspector in one more, (Walnut) while in another (High-street) they have the Judge and Constable, and have chosen the Alderman they voted for. The Natives have North Mulberry, the Alderman in Locust Ward by fifteen majority, (Whig 340, Native 355, Loco 132,) and put in a claim for the High-street Alderman. The Locofocos have Upper Delaware Ward, as usual, and the Alderman in Walnut, where the Whigs carry every thing else. The following table exhibits, as nearly as we can make it, the relative vote of the three parties in the City:

Wards.	*Whig.*	*Native.*	*L. F.*
Walnut,	172	109	157
Chesnut,	215	66	152
Locust,	310	355	132
North Mulberry,	469	550	68
South Mulberry,	339	332	132
Upper Delaware,	138	252	466
Lower Delaware,	353	290	160
New Market,	261	245	243
South,	250	177	134
North,	568	287	271
Dock,	268	208	159
Cedar,	559	449	120
Pine,	236	145	269
Middle,	329	194	225
High-street,	190	193	172
Total,	4,687	3,852	2,860

Cedar Ward is Whig, but elects no Alderman this year; so that in truth the Whigs have carried *ten* Wards, the Natives *two*, the Locos *two* (Upper Delaware and Pine) and High-street is a drawn battle between the Whigs and Natives. Well done, Philadelphia!

—In the *County*, the Natives carry their strong-hold, Southwark, appear to have the best of it in Spring Garden, but have utterly failed in Moyamensing (where the riots began) and the Northern Liberties. The Whigs have done fairly, but we think the Locofocos have the preponderance in the County. Our returns are not complete.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Melancholy Occurrence.

We find the following letter in the Memphis Enquirer. It demands notice. No ties of friendship or of interest should induce us or any other persons to cloak a matter of this kind, to permit it to pass by without public comment, or legal investigation. Life is too sacred to be sacrificed, as this letter represents it to have been sacrificed, and Captain Wheaton of the Belle of the West owes it to the public, as well as to himself, to make a full statement of the whole affair:—

Memphis, Saturday, March 15.

To the editor of the Memphis Eagle:

Sir—I arrived here Thursday evening, in company with my friend W. J. M. Winbush of Pontotoc Co., Miss. While eating my supper, the steamboat Belle of the West, Capt. Wheaton, arrived at the landing, and made fast as we supposed for the night. After finishing our supper, we walked on board of the Belle of the West, and to our astonishment, very soon after getting on board we found she was under way. Not wishing to be taken off, as our wagons and servants and my little son were camped on the bluff, I went immediately up to the Captain and explained our situation and begged him to put us ashore, which he with an oath, positively refused to do, until some of the passengers interceded in our behalf; when, being about ten miles above the city, the Captain consented to put us out at Bland's wood yard. The boat was accordingly run in within about one hundred yards of the shore, and we together with two of the sailors of the boat, were ordered into the yawl which was triced up at the stern. The headway of the steamboat was so great, that the yawl was capsized the moment it reached the water. The two sailors swam ashore; I fortunately hung on to the yawl, but my poor friend, I am pained to say, having been thrown out of the yawl; when she capsized, met a watery grave, while crying for help, without an effort having been made by the Captain or crew to save him; believing and feeling as I do, that the conduct of Captain W. was unfeeling and not to be justified on the grounds of necessity, as we offered to pay him any price to land us at once, when we found the boat was under way, I have thought it my duty to make the above plain statement of facts in order that the traveling public may be apprized of the *true* character of Captain W., whom I learn they have heretofore very liberally patronized.

Very respectfully, your ob't ser'vt.

JOHN A. McBRIDE,
of Tippah, Co., Miss.

My unfortunate friend, Mr. Winbush, was a most respectable gentleman and farmer, a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and has left a widow and six children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father. J. A. M.

The average cost of running on railroads in the State of New York is 64 cents per mile. In Massachusetts in 1843 the average was 77 cents. The following table presents in one view the total length of railway, cost, excess of receipts over expense, number of passengers, together with the number of miles run for the past year, on the roads of New York and Massachusetts:

	New York.	Massachusetts.
Length miles	640	665
Cost	$19,606,737	$24,526,547
Total revenue	$1,883,658	$2,949,156
Miles run	1,257,530	1,862,230
Excess of receipts over expenses	$1,100,117	$1,510,870
Number of passengers	not full	1,065,130
Rev'e from passengers	$1,426,530	$1,722,120
Rev'e from freight, &c.	$457,129	$1,227,036

Case of Contempt.—Judge Wilkins has been arraigned before the Senate of Michigan for contempt of that body, in causing one of its members to be arrested. When brought to the bar, the Judge denied the jurisdiction of the Senate and refused so respond to the charges. The case had not been decided at the latest date.

Some idea may be formed of the intercourse of our country with the Sandwich Islands from the fact that 214 American vessels with 6,434 seamen, and cargoes valued at $11,002,832, touched at the several islands between the 1st of January, 1844, and the 10th of October of the same year.

In the case of the *United States* vs. *Caleb J. McNulty*, the late Clerk of the House of Representatives, against whom the Grand Jury found a presentment charging him with embezzlement, Mr. Hoban, counsel for the accused, stated that his client was not only ready but anxious for trial, and hoped the Court would take up the case during the present term, as it would be most inconvenient and expensive to his client and his witnesses to attend at the next term of the Court. But the District Attorney objecting, on the ground that the witnesses for the prosecution could not be brought here in time, and for other reasons, the trial of McNulty was postponed.—*Nat. Intel.*

FIRES IN MEMPHIS.

The Central Hotel at Memphis, owned by Mr. Seth Wheatly, and kept Mr. Fletcher, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th inst., a total loss of house and furniture, the former insured in the Merchant's office of Nashville for $6000; the latter in the Memphis office for 2 or $3000.

The following night the frame dwelling of Mr. James Torrey's was burnt. Insurance $700 in the Merchant's office of Nashville.—*Nashville Whig.*

The Messenger to Texas.—Mr. Wagaman, the bearer of the Texas resolutions, arrived at Nashville on the 11th inst., and not finding Major Donelson there, immediately started off for Texas. The Union observes, "this is prompt work—"immediately, if not sooner."'

Destructive Fire.—A fire broke out in the stables in the rear of Mr. Seaton's Hotel, Uniontown, Pa., on Wednesday, 19th inst., which were wholly consumed. The granary of Mr. M'Clelland, adjoining, was also burnt, with its contents, about 4000 bushels of oats, besides some barrels of liquor and other stores. The stables occupied by the Good Intent Stage Company were in great danger. The stables of Dr. Campbell and of Mr. Beeson were set on fire, but fortunately not much damaged.

On the Saturday morning previous, the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the same town, took fire, and the roof was burnt off before the flames could be arrested.

It is said that Mr. Polk has appointed S. S. Southworth of New York, Consul to Japan! If we err not, an appropriation for this object was introduced into the general bill, on motion of Mr. Adams.

FIRE AT MADISON.

A most destructive fire occurred at Madison, Ind., on Wednesday night, about midnight. It broke out in a store occupied by Mr. Harvey Smith, merchant, under the First Presbyterian Church, Main Cross street. The flames spread with uncontrollable rapidity, consuming the church, which was new, and the most elegant church in the State, having cost over $17000. The fire ran along Main Cross street, burning five buildings—when being checked by a block of large three story buildings, the flames shot across to Mulberry street, consuming on that street and the block back of the first buildings in all 22 stores, shops, and dwellings. Total loss estimated at $100,000. There was but very little insurance on any part of it.

The principal sufferers are, Mr. H. Smith, whose whole stock of goods, books, papers, &c., was entirely destroyed, and whose insurance had just expired; V. & J. King, Cotton Spinners, loss about $17,000, no insurance; Messrs. Milier & Galespie, Produce Merchants, no insurance; Mrs. M'Kee's store, no insurance; Dutton & Adams, Booksellers, no insurance; Wm. Ford, Tailor, no insurance; Muldy & Latterner, Tailors, insured.

The gentleman from whom we received the foregoing intelligence, says, that the splendid church burned, and which was the pride of the city, was a new one, for the erection of which the Society are still considerably in debt. They have a claim upon the sympathies of their Christian friends for assistance; and it has been suggested that the controversy about to take place between Messrs. Rea & Pingree be appropriated to that purpose.—*Cin. Atlas, of Monday.*

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 29, 1845.

☞Those of our subscribers in Pittsburgh or Allegheny city who may remove are requested to leave notice at the office.

Mr. Gliddon's Lectures on Egypt.

The citizens of Pittsburgh will be glad to learn that we have it in our power to announce that Mr. George R. Gliddon, who has been so popular and successful as a lecturer on Egyptian Antiquities and Egyptian History, in the eastern cities, will deliver a course of lectures in Pittsburgh, commencing about the 10th of April.

Mr. Gliddon being almost an Egyptian himself, having passed all his life in Egypt from his early boyhood, having been a long time Consul of the United States in Cairo, and having devoted the last few years almost exclusively to the study of Egyptian antiquities, of the pyramids and catacombs and monuments scattered over that ancient land in such rich profusion, is perhaps as well qualified as any man living to describe and elucidate the wonderful results of modern intellect and ingenuity, in decyphering hieroglyphics, for so many thousand years a "sealed book" to all the world.

In making his researches in that sepulchre of an ancient world, Mr. Gliddon has been assisted by the labors and the companionship of the most ingenious and indefatigable "Savans" of Europe, who, following the track discovered by the gigantic intellect of Champollion, have been enabled to decypher Egyptian hieroglyphics with the most astonishing precision.

The history of this ancient country so legibly written on its numerous monuments in ages long anterior to the Hebrews, showing a degree of civilization, of refinement, and of perfection in the arts and sciences, which no age has since been able to eclipse, must excite the wonder and admiration of all.

The Christian, who looks back to Egypt, the land so interesting in its connection with the sacred scriptures, to the Pharaohs who held the Jews in bondage, to Moses who was "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," and to the whole history of the Hebrews as connected with that then flourishing and happy, but fated land, cannot but feel an exciting, an overwhelming interest in all connected with it.

Mr. Gliddon intending to proceed to Europe some time in May next, on his return to Egypt, this course of lectures will be the last he will deliver in this country, and consequently the only opportunity we shall have to hear anything on the subject, illustrated with such copious, varied, and costly materials, and from so well informed and authentic a source.

The price of admission to Mr. Gliddon's lectures is to be put so low as to place them within the reach of all who from curiosity or desire for knowledge may wish to attend.

Baltimore Methodist Conference.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser writes that this body has reaffirmed its decision in the case of Rev. F. A. Harding. His case, it will be remembered, came before the General Conference by appeal last May and caused much excitement; the Baltimore conference having suspended Mr. Harding for refusing to emancipate his slaves. The General Conference approved the decision, and now the Baltimore Conference has reaffirmed it. The proposition to divide the Church on account of Slavery was lost, 148 to 40.

TEXAS ANNEXATION.

The following letter is from a distinguished and influential citizen of Ohio, and a sterling Whig. We publish it to let our readers know the feeling which exists in that State, and the means they design to adopt to frustrate the infamous Annexation scheme:

"March 25, 1845.

"D. N. White, Esq.

My Dear Sir—You see by the papers that our people are moving. The State Journal led off and the country papers heartily respond. We are to have a County Convention next week, and I think it will be a spirited meeting, although the travelling is such as to render a *large* Convention difficult. Our State Convention will most likely come off in May; and we shall then probably propose a United States Convention. It would be desirable to have that held as early as the 4th of July, if possible. At that Convention we may concentrate our efforts and systematise our operations; put forth an address to the people of Texas, and another to those of the United States, declaring definitely and distinctly our objects and motives.

Will Pennsylvania be in the field at that time, formed into line and ready for the conflict? I do not read the papers of your State, and do not know the state of public sentiment with you. We hope, however, to see the old *Keystone* ready for its proper place, so as to complete the Arch that is destined to save our Country and our Constitution. The leading journals of the State of New York are sounding the watchword, and preparing the public mind for coming events. In Vermont, and indeed in all New England, I understand they are up and doing, and preparing for the conflict next autumn.

It is quite probable that we may prevent the curse of annexation, if not, we will prepare the public mind for the emancipation of the north; to relieve ourselves of the burthen of slavery, which has for half a century sat like an incubus upon us, paralizing our energies, and impairing our prosperity. If we shall effect this, we shall abolish slavery, for it cannot long exist when the northern States shall refuse to furnish it support. In short, the real issue must soon be "liberty" or "slavery." Very truly."

We remark on the above letter, that as far as we know the feelings of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, (from the Democrats nothing can be expected in the premises,) they are not dissimilar to those of their brethren in Ohio. True, they have not as yet moved in the matter, except to express their disapprobation of the iniquity through the public press, but they will not be found behind their political associates in Ohio, or New York, or New England in resisting, the unconstitutional annexation of a foreign country, and the unrighteous extension of the curse of slavery.

—And we would take this opportunity of urging upon the Whig members of our State Legislature to suggest some plan of united action previous to their separation, by which the Whigs of this State can cordially and zealously co-operate with their friends in other States, in any systematized opposition to this great wrong. This, we think, will be the best way of promoting harmony in our action.

The prospects of opposing successfully the unconstitutional annexation of Texas are now very flattering. The late accounts from Texas show that the people of that country are greatly dissatisfied with the Joint Resolution scheme; and the National Intelligencer of Wednesday last, re-publishes an article from the "Texas National Register," the *official* Gazette, which shows the most bitter opposition to Mr. Benton's project. So that let the President adopt whichever alternative in his power, he has a powerful opposition to meet from Texas, on the threshhold of his operations. We copy an extract from this *official* Texas paper, commenting on Mr. Benton's proposition, which is worth reading:

Curiosity might prompt us to inquire, what President is to give the direction contemplated by the bill!—what Senate is to ratify the supposed treaty!—what Congress is to act upon the supposed articles! The answer is, the President, Senate, and Congress of the United States. The bill correctly enough implies that, after this Republic shall have run the gauntlet *prescribed* for her by its provisions, she will be *without* a President, *without* a Congress, and *without a Government*—or that they will exist in *name* alone! Prostrate at the footstool and subservient to the power of the United States, she would be without the capacity to resist or oppose *any* conditions or *exactions* which the latter might see fit to impose or *demand*.

This bill is evidently based upon the idea that Texas, with phrenzied ardor, erving, begging, and shrieking for *annexation*, would, like Ixion, embrace a cloud, if it but bore that name. And a cloud is consequently presented to us by this measure, *replete* with future scath.

Are the people of Texas satisfied with the position in which this bill would place them? It *concedes* nothing of value—it *settles* nothing; but on the contrary, *unsettles every thing*—even our *western boundary*; which has been, in effect, acknowledged to be the Rio Grande by the *Mexican authorities themselves*, as emphatically manifested in the "Orders of Gen. Woll," carrying out the provisions of Santa Anna's decree of June 17 last. These impotent but savage orders making it treason to be found in Texas, and proclaiming death to all, without distinction of age or sex, found within that "Department," as they are pleased to style our Republic, still does that same "Department," the justice to make the "Rio Bravo" its western limit. But this bill, *more unjust* to Texas than those inhuman orders, denies to her that boundary, and although it does not threaten her inhabitants with sudden massacre, it *insidiously* offers to her lips a *poisoned* chalice, filled with ingredients sure to produce slow but *inevitable dissolution*. It does not propose to deprive her at once of the elements of national life, but infects the sources of her political vitality, with a subtle bane; inflicting upon the body politic the brief but palsied existence of a feeble paralytic, better at once to extinguish the nation than to doom it to a state of wasting, *lingering* decay, thus—

"Thrown when the war of winds is o'er
A lonely wreck on fortune's shore,
Mid sullen calm and silent bay,
Unseen to drop by dull decay;
Better to *sink* beneath the shock,
Than *moulder piecemeal* on the rock!"

This is pretty plain talk. The Annexationists find themselves brought up all standing. If this feeling and spirit is general, and holds out, an end will suddenly be brought to the whole matter, and American Senators and Representatives—Northern dough-faces and traitors to Whig principles—will find they have disgraced themselves and their country for nothing.

—In the meantime, while Ohio and New York and New England are moving, let not Pennsylvania be behind. Possessing a situation which ought to give her great influence, honored with the proud title of the "*Keystone*" of our glorious Arch, the point of the most importance, and absolutely necessary to the stability of the wholefabric, let her be ready to co-operate in every wise measure to maintain the integrity of the Constitution unimpaired.

The Mexican Minister.—The New York Evening Gazette, of Tuesday last, says:

Gen Almonte, we are informed, will certainly embark from this city for Vera Cruz either at the end of this, or the commencement of the coming week. There is not the slightest doubt as to his intention of leaving the country, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The steamer Bridgewater arrived here yesterday from Pittsburgh, with two hundred and fifty persons on board. They were principally Pennsylvania German families, from Westmoreland and adjoining counties, who have purchased lands back of Hannibal, in this State, whither they are removing.—*St. Louis Rep. of the 20th.*

The Bridgewater was sold here some time since for $1800, but we were not aware that such an extensive migration was on foot, as appears from the above. The New Era adds that they "have purchased a large tract of land, and that about 3000 persons are expected to settle in the colony—of which number 1000 will emigrate this spring, and the remainder during the ensuing year. They expect to form a colony or association. These people have been settled in Pennsylvania for some generations."

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, March 25, 1845.

Dear Sir:—The greater part of the day has been spent in the passage of private bills, amongst which, were the following, viz:

One for incorporating the Pittsburgh Trust and Savings Fund Company, and one for the benefit of Agricultural Societies in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Those in the House are local.

The people of Cumberland county, whose Court House was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, are endeavoring to get their State tax remitted for 1845, and appropriated to the building of a new one.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

Col. Webb, of the New York Courier, in his paper of last Monday, has the following statements:

On the first day of March we wrote a letter from Washington, in which we stated that President Polk had intimated his determination to adopt the suggestion made by the Senate in its amendments to the House resolutions; that is, make a Treaty with *Texas* and submit it to the Senate some time in July next. We also stated that the Whig Senators would cordially give their sanction to such *Treaty*, because it would, in a manner, save the Constitution from the violence which has been perpetrated in the admission of a Foreign State into the Union by Joint Resolutions of Congress.

In thus determining, the Whigs acted wisely; and we looked upon the *Texas* question as forever at rest, except so far as the mere form of making a treaty and submitting it to the Senate for their approval. We are sorry to learn however, that Mr. Polk has changed his determination in regard to negotiating a Treaty; and in consequence, that our Whig friends in both houses of Congress, will combine in the employment of all honorable means to prevent the final approval by Congress of annexation by resolution; and if they fail, appeal to the people against the whole proceeding, and sooner or later, *repeal* the joint resolution annexing her to the United States.

There are two things in this extract deserving attention. One is that Mr. Polk has chosen the Joint Resolution mode of annexing Texas, and rejected the negotiation plan. The other is the surprising statement that the Whig Senators would cordially give their sanction to a *Treaty* for Annexation. We think, in this latter point, the Courier has been misinformed. We cannot believe the Whig Senators have agreed or determined to give their sanction to any treaty for annexing Texas, before they have examined its provisions, or that they will sanction any treaty which would be acceptable to Texas, and the Annexationists of this country.

The New York Tribune, of Tuesday, in an article on the Texas question, has the following remarks, which are deserving of attention:

The Texas conspirators stand aghast at the unexpected tidings from the South. In vain they strive to put a smiling face on the matter, and say, "Courage, boys! all *will* go right yet!" Their very assurances prove that all has *not* gone right for them, and that they are badly hit in the mouth when they least expected it. The Bentonians are now twitting the Calhounites with the failure of the House project, and exulting in the present certainty that the House project must be thrown overboard and a resort had to the reluctantly added alternative appended in the Senate. Even the Richmond Enquirer admits this, and implores Polk to send without delay a Plenipotentiary to Texas to negotiate a *Treaty* of Annexation. The Morning News seconds the motion, urges that *three* Commissioners be appointed by Polk to conduct the negotiation, and that one of them should be a *Texas Whig*.

All that has been hitherto done for Annexation goes for nothing. President Polk has to begin the business at the beginning, by sending a Minister to Texas to beg her to be annexed to us, and settle the terms of a Treaty, and that Treaty, when perfected must be ratified by *two thirds* of the new Senate before it has any validity. Now the Senate at present consists of 49 members, of whom 24 are Whigs, and only one of them (Johnson of La.) a Texas Whig. Merrick and Henderson are Senators no longer. If, therefore, the Locofocos should come into the next Congress (as they cannot) with all three of the Senators yet to be chosen from Virginia, Indiana and Tennessee, and the four expected from Iowa and Florida, they would still need *six Whigs* to aid them in ratifying a Treaty of Annexation. Where can they get the half of that number!

The Courier, which in the fierceness of its hostility to the dead scheme of Annexation now rivals the valor displayed by Falstaff on the dead body of Harry Percy, steps forward to *pledge all the Whig Senators to vote for Annexation by Treaty!*—and this without qualification or reservation as to the terms of the Treaty! It may bind us to assume the Texas Debt, to drive the Mexicans from Santa Fe, and extend the boundaries of Texas to the Rio del Norte, and to maintain eternal Slavery over every foot of what is claimed as Texas, and yet, according to the logic of the Courier, the Whig Senators are pledged to ratify it! And what is the ground of this monstrous assumption! Simply the fact that the Whigs, in order to defeat the Joint Resolutions, voted for Mr. Berrien's substitute, empowering the President to open a negotiation on the subject! The fact that three-fourths of the Whig Senators expressly and deliberately avowed themselves hostile to Annexation on any terms, under existing circumstances, is passed over as of no account, and the Whig Senators are held up as *pledged* to ratify whatever Treaty may be negotiated, by their preference expressed for negotiation over annexing by Joint Resolution! Just ask the New Jersey Senators, or Mr. Huntington of Conn., or Mr. Evans of Maine, or the Massachusetts Senators, if they so understand it!

Hon. John J. Crittenden.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, in his letter of March 22, pays the following tribute to the talents and eloquence of one of Kentucky's distinguished Senators:

In my last letter, I believe, I put down Mr. Rives as the first orator in the Senate, so far as ability and eloquence are concerned, though some, I remarked, gave the palm to Mr. Choate. Since that, I have listened to both of these gentlemen, on the Texas question. Each was great, very great, both in argument and eloquence—Mr. Choate the more flowery in metaphor and illustration and unstudied in attitude and manner—Mr. Rives the more finished in composition, precise in gesticulation, and musical in voice. But after them spoke, on the same question, John J. Crittenden, who I knew *could* be great, as I had heard him in Nashville, in 1840, when he far surpassed all the orators I had ever before listened to, and who, on this occasion, was even as great as he was at Nashville! I was at no loss *then* to decide who was the *first* orator in the Senate. He seemed to be another man altogether, from what he is ordinarily, and at all times he is a great and good man. But on this occasion he came out, as it were from himself, and presented to the admiring beholder a noble personification of eloquence, wit, sarcasm, courtesy and honor combined. The manner in which he stepped forth and met the arguments of those who had spoken before him and on the other side—the brilliant flashes of his remarkably keen and penetrating eyes—the glow upon his cheeks—the music of his voice—his appropriate and *speaking* gesticulations—his warmth of manner—his enthusiasm—his sincerity and patriotic ardor—all, all stamped him as *the* great orator of that great debate! His speech, when published, will, *must* read well. But the life, the glow, the spirit-stirring manner of the orator will all be lost to the reader who *heard* not the speech as John J. Crittenden delivered it. Potomac.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

A most melancholy and heart-rending accident occurred in this city last evening at the foundry and blacksmithshop of Mr. Edward Duvall, No. 102 Charlton street. The facts, so far as we could ascertain, are these: Mr. Basterman, keeper of the Light House at Sandy Hook, has been in the habit, for some time past, of raking the bay around the Hook for old iron, &c., which he brought to the city and sold to Mr. Duvall. On Saturday last, a load was brought to Duvall's shop by Mr. Basterman, among which was a bomb-shell or petard, about 16 inches in length and 10 in diameter, which Mr. B. had raked up a few days before. Yesterday, while Mr. Duvall was removing the bomb from his shop to the side-walk for the purpose of weighing it, he discovered that it contained powder, and on taking a hammer and striking it for the purpose of getting the powder out, it exploded and instantly killed Mr. Duvall, the owner of the shop, Mr. Aaron O. Price, master mason, of 79 Thompson street, Robert Broderick, of the corner of Hudson and King streets, and so injured a boy, whose name we could not learn, that he died in a few hours. The horse of Mr. Price, from which that gentleman had just dismounted, was instantly killed. The windows in the neighborhood, were very much shattered by the explosion, and a piece of the shell weighing over two pounds was blown to the corner of Varick and Carmine streets, a distance of nearly four blocks, and struck within a few feet of two children who were playing in the street. It is believed that this shell, with its contents, must have been in the place whence it was raked, since the last War. Mr. Duvall was an estimable citizen, aged about 33, and has left a wife and child. Mr. Price was also highly esteemed, about 40 years of age, and has left a wife and two children. Broderick was a youth of about 17. The Coroner was sent for immediately, but postponed the inquest until to-day. We do not learn that the blame is attached to any person.—*New York Tribune of Tuesday.*

Hon. John Davis was on Monday chosen by the Senate of Massachusetts a U. S. Senator for four years ensuing in place of Hon. J. C. Bates, deceased. The vote stood—

John Davis,	25	Levi Lincoln,	2
Robt. C. Winthrop,	1	Charles Allen,	1

The House had not voted at our last advices, but would doubtless concur in electing Mr. Davis. Webster and Davis from the Old Bay State, Corwin from Ohio, and R. Johnson from Maryland! such are the Whig additions to the new Senate.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Abduction of a Girl.—A girl, under 14 years of age, named Sarah R. Harrison, was enticed from her parents, in this city, on Sunday last, by a young man named Isaac Sutton. He took her to Lawrence's Tavern, on St. Paul street, and sent for his father and uncle. One of them pretended to be a magistrate; and united the couple in matrimony. He then took the girl to his father's, and passed the night with her as his wife. The next day, on complaint of the parents, the two Suttons, father and uncle, were arrested, and after an examination before the Police Magistrate, both were committed to await their trial. The young man made his escape, and has not yet been found. He is said to have a legally married wife residing in one of the adjoining counties. The girl,

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞"The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" "	Two insertions	0 75
" "	Three insertions	1 00
" "	Three months	3 00
" "	Six months	6 00
" "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less,	One year	$5 00
" "	Six months	3 00

PITTSBURGH, APRIL 1, 1845.

☞V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our accredited agent in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston; and Messrs. Mason & Tuttle in New York. These gentlemen are fully authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly Gazette.

☞The editor is confined to his room by a severe cold.

The Louisville Courier calls us an "Abolitionist." The real Simon Pures of that party, at home here, think quite differently from our Louisville friend, and call us "pro-slavery" and all that sort of thing. Being so obnoxious to the ultra sections of the Slavery and Abolition parties, we conclude we are just about right, and occupy that middle ground upon which the truth and the true policy are alone to be found, and there we mean to stay. And we shall take the liberty of animadverting upon both as may seem to us proper, their bitter and vehement denunciations notwithstanding.

The First of April.

The great crisis, the dread and horror of all good housewives, has come. To-day is the grand moving of all unfortunates who are not so well-off as to have a home of their own, where they can stay without asking "by your leave," and are obliged to unshelter from one domicil to get into another. What rich times these will be for the owners of Furniture Cars, Carts and Drays, for hire; and what wrecks of costly moveables by them. Dr. Franklin in "Poor Richard" was wont to say, "three removes are as bad as a fire;" an opinion which many have found to be true from sad experience. Nice, tidy houses, where there was "a place for every thing and every thing was in its place," will be turned upside down; confusion supreme will reign, and all sorts of mishaps happen. The finely polished mahogany will be rubbed and scratched; mirrors smashed, sofa seats cut, china broken into divers peices, thereby breaking "sets;" chairs lose some of their legs or arms and be put *hors du combat* by the loss of limbs—in short there will be a great time of it, and we wish some curious calculator could make out a close estimate of the "profit and loss" of April First—it would astonish a few.

But the mischief after all is small in things perishable. The great loss is incurred *in temper*. Washing day is proverbially one on which all husbands make it a business to be away as much as possible. On moving day there is no escape, and all hands are pressed into service. We think we can see the poor fellows to-day, hard at work; coats off; sleeves rolled up and the wife "bossing" it over them—this is to be moved: that to be carried down stairs; this to be packed up, and an hundred things to be done all at once. He runs up stairs after something and the wife calls him down: down he comes, and she is away off up three pair of back-stairs and calls him there—whew! don't he have to trot around! Well, here he comes tottering down under a load of sundries big enough to break a camel's back—the wife is up at the top of the stairs superintending:

"Take care there! you will let it fall." "Don't you see, you are rubbing the wall"—and—and, down it goes! Don't he catch it! and as he gazes wofully on the ruins he mutters divers anathemas on landlords, furniture and everything else. In addition to "bossing" and scolding, the wife has another weighty charge to look after—half-a-dozen "responsibilities." The wicked little wretches, too young to understand the havoc and devastation going on around, think of nothing but the fun. Full of glee, they run hither and thither; now up stairs, now down; into the street, one this way and another that, until the mother is well nigh distracted, and then come the thumps and spats, the peremptory orders and bawlings, which last till the anxious mamma is absent a moment, when the whole tragedy is acted over again.

The time is awful, but finally everything is pitched into the new abode, and all hands turn in for the night, about "tired to death." We pity our subscribers who have to move to-day, and as some of them may happen to glance at this as they eat a hasty breakfast, previous to packing up, we beg they will take care of the temper, happen what will. Finally, in behalf of all movers, we wish for a *dry* day.

Seventy Members of the last Congress are said to have applied directly to Polk for offices for themselves, sons, brothers, relatives, &c. &c. This is the age of disinterestedness. Of course Sir Robert Walpole was all wrong, when he talked about every man's having his price.

The Massachusetts Legislature, after a session of great interest, in which 224 acts and 132 resolves have been passed, adjourned on the 25th.

Artificial Guano.

Guano having attracted a great deal of attention as a most invaluable and powerful manure, and as the supply is likely to be soon exhausted, intelligent agriculturalists and chemists have been making careful experiments to find out a substitute. Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger has published the following, after a careful and scientific analysis, which he says will make a manure equal to *guano*:

The following mixture of artificial guano will answer in external appearance, physical and chemical character, specific gravity, and every other respect, as a fac simile of the best Peruvian guano, and at half the price of the imported article.

Dissolve in 1 barrel of fresh urine, (human or cow urine,) 30 lbs crude sulphate ammonia, 50 lbs crude sulphate soda, 10 lbs pearlashes, or ground decomposed felspar, 1 lb oxalic acid, (the rhubarb plant, which contains much of this acid, will answer the same.) Add then ½ bushel coarse salt, and 1½ do bonedust. When mixed well together, dry the composition in an iron pan or kettle over a fire, taking care not to lose too much ammonia. When quite dry, put up in tight casks, ready for use.

The quantity used for manuring may be from 100 to 150 lbs to the acre, depending upon the condition of the soil, and the crops to be raised. Wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, &c. require more ammonia, while corn, beans, peas &c. require more phosphate, and the leguminous plants, clover, &c. require more sulphate.

☞A boatman recently choked the lock-keeper at Sharpsburg pretty severely. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, March 28, 1845.

Dear Sir:—The following bill passed the House this morning; as it is important I send it in full, that your citizens may understand it, as it will probably pass Senate.

SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An Act relating to executions," passed the sixteenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the jurisdiction of aldermen and justices of the peace is hereby extended to the issuing, service, trial, judgment and execution of all process required by the thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sections of the act relating to executions, passed the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Sect. 2. That any alderman or justice of the peace, before whom any judgment remains unsatisfied and an execution has returned no goods, may, on the application of the plaintiff and his compliance with the requisitions of the act to which this is a supplement, issue an attachment in the nature of an execution as therein provided, to levy upon stock, debts and deposites of money belonging or due to the defendant in satisfaction of said judgment.

Sect. 3. That the said writ of attachment may be issued returnable not less than four nor more than eight days, and shall be served in the manner pointed out for the service of a summons upon the debtors, depository, bailee, pawnee, or other person having property of the defendant in his hands, made liable to attachment by the act to which this is a supplement, and on or before the return day of said writ the Sheriff may file with the magistrate interrogatories in writing addressed to the person summoned as garnishee, in regard to the property and effects of the defendant alledged to be in his hands at the time of the service of the said writ; a copy of the same, with a rule to answer, shall be served upon said garnishee, personally to answer under oath or affirmation all such interrogatories as the magistrate shall deem proper and pertinent within eight days after the same shall be served.

Sect. 4. If said garnishee shall neglect or refuse to answer said interrogatories within eight days, (unless for cause shown the time has been extended,) he shall be adjudged to have in his possession property of the defendant equal in value to the demand of said plaintiff, and judgment may be rendered by default against said garnishee for the amount of the same with costs.

Sect. 5. That if the garnishee in his answers admits that there is in his possession or control property of the defendant liable under said act to attachment, then said magistrate may enter judgment specially to be levied out of the effects in the hands of the garnishee, or so much of the same as may be necessary to pay the debt and costs; *Provided, however*, That the wages of any laborers, or the salary of any person in public or private employment, shall not be liable to attachment in the hands of the employer sixty days after the same is due.

Sect. 6. The plaintiff, the defendant, or the garnishee in the attachment, may appeal from the judgment of the alderman or justice of the peace to the next term of the court of common pleas, on complying with the provisions of the laws regulating appeals in other cases; *Provided*, That the fees allowed to justices and aldermen and constables under this act shall be the same as allowed by the general fee bill for similar services in other cases.

Mr. Parke moved to proceed to the consideration of the resolution relative to the sale of the Main Line, which was not agreed to, 39 to 46.

Mr. McCaslin then called up the resolution reported by the committee on Ways and Means, discharging them from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Kunkle moved to amend by instructing them to report a bill likely to effect a sale. Mr. Burrell moved to instruct them to inquire into the expediency of selling the Works, which was lost, 36 to 55; Mr. Burnside moved to postpone indefinitely, which was lost, 42 to 47—Mr. Kunkle's amendment shared a similar fate, 43 to 47, and the resolution appended to the report was agreed to. During the pendency of these various motions, the House was addressed by Messrs. Sanderson and Cooper in favor, and Messrs. Burrell and Hill in opposition to a sale of the Public Works.

A bill relative to exemption was referred to a committee with instructions to amend by exempting property to a certain extent from sale on execution.

Mr. Cooper's bill to reform the judiciary, was taken up and debated for some hours during the forenoon, and in the afternoon passed to a third reading, Mr. Burrell then addressed the House in opposition to the measure, which will no doubt fail.

In Senate some amendments to the bill to continue the District Court of Philadelphia were concurred in.

The following bill passed finally:

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Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That hereafter the assessors in the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this commonwealth, in estimating real estate subject to ground rent, where there is no provision made in ground rent deeds that the lessee shall pay the taxes on the said ground rents, the assessors shall estimate and assess for taxes the said ground rents to the owners thereof.

Sect. 2. So much of the seventh section of the act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform mode for the valuation of property and assessment of taxes," passed the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty one, as is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

The N. Y. Courier closes an article upon the subject of a war with Mexico, as follows:

"We conclude, therefore, that Mexico may rightfully, and as we fear, very probably will, issue letters of marque and reprisal against the commerce of the United States, in resentment of our attempt to annex Texas; and we are very sure that General Almonte has not expressed any opinion which renders such a course on the part of Mexico improbable."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says:

"The general impression here is, that a more outrageous system of proscription is to be practised, than has been ever before witnessed."

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—We hear from Washington that Mr. Mason of Virginia, is to be reinstated in the Navy Department, and that Mr. Bancroft will go to England, as the successor of Mr. Everett.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We do not know that there is any foundation for the above rumor, but we do know that while Mr. Bancroft has not had an opportunity of showing his abilities for the Navy Department, Mr. Mason *has*, and that Mr. Bancroft's attainments, manners, and customs, are altogether such as to fit him for the London mission.—*U. S. Gazette*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. White:—A friend has directed my attention to a letter in the Pittsburgh weekly Gazette of the 21st of February, respecting the late Rev. Dr. James Waddel, of Virginia, well known as "the blind preacher" of the "British Spy"—The letter was copied from the New York Evangelist, with some introductory remarks by the editor of that paper, in which he speaks of Dr. Waddel as "*the blind Methodist preacher*"—I refer to the subject, merely for the purpose of saying, that Dr. Waddel was a Minister in the *Presbyterian Church* (under the care of the General Assembly,) and that he lived and died in that communion. A memoir of him was lately published by his grandson, Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander of New York, in the "Watchman of the South," and the "Protestant and Herald," to which I refer those who are desirous to obtain further information respecting him.

D. ELLIOTT.

Allegheny City, March 31, 1845.

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From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

The Journal of Commerce affirms as a fact and not mere rumor or conjecture, that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, now in this city, awaiting the departure of the vessel which is to convey him to his own country, "expresses the opinion that as the resolutions for the annexation of Texas were passed by so very small a majority, the Mexican Government will not think it necessary to disturb the friendly relations now existing between the two countries."

The Journal has certainly been misinformed on this point. We have reason to know, that a diametrically opposite opinion has been given by General Almonte, who, deprecating as much as any one, the disturbance of friendly relations between the United States and Mexico, is yet unable to perceive how such a calamity is to be avoided.

As a matter of fact, political relations are already suspended. Mr. Almonte has closed his mission here, and long ago the wiseacre from Ohio, Mr. Shannon, who represented us in Mexico, had put the government of that country in *Coventry*, and refused to have any further intercourse with it.

It seems to us, too, the natural consequence of Mr. Almonte's having demanded his passports here, that like passports should be sent by the Mexican Government to Mr. Shannon, without waiting for him to act in the matter.

The reason put into Mr. Almonte's mouth for assuming that there will be no disturbance, is unsound. What, in fact, is it to Mexico, whether the act of which she complains as a wrong, were carried by a large or small majority, since it was carried, and is the law of the land? Foreign nations know each other on all public questions solely through their respective Governments, and the Government of the United States has done the act, so far as its agency can avail—of which it was predicted by the Mexican Minister, that the occurrence would be looked upon by his country as an act of war. Is it any the less an act of war, because adopted in despite of close and strenuous opposition?

Neither the Journal of Commerce, nor its informant, can doubt, if the parties were reversed, and Mexico had done to us what we have done to her, that we should instantly right ourselves by arms. As little can that journal doubt, if England or France had been in the place of Mexico, that our Government would have hesitated very long before adopting towards either of them the course adopted towards Mexico—and this is a point of view which, we confess, mortifies us as Americans exceedingly, since it gives to our conduct an air of bullying the weak.

The Conspirators in a Hobble.

The late news from Texas is neither to be laughed down nor elbowed out of sight by the chagrined Annexationists. It is in vain that they assert that they *knew* President Jones and his clique were opposed to the consummation of their project. Doubtless they did, but it is not there that the shoe pinches. It is the hostility of the Press and People of Texas—their general and growing hostility, as attested by the tenor of all advices by the last arrival—to annexation on the terms of the House Resolution, that is essential. The Richmond Enquirer is thoroughly informed from that quarter, and does not surrender all hope of annexation on its dearly beloved House platform without knowing what it does. On all hands, it is substantially admitted that the official proffer which has gone on post-haste to Texas will be promptly rejected, and that Polk must begin again under the power granted in the Senate amendment. From every pro-Texas quarter we have suggestions that *Annexation cannot be effected unless we assume the debt of Texas*, and that we may as well do this first as last.

—But stop, gentlemen! let us see what *power* has been granted to Mr. Polk in the premises. It seems clear to us that if Texas shall reject the proffer of Annexation already sent on to her, the whole force of the Joint resolutions is spent!—Let us see: The Joint Resolutions read thus: [directly after the House proposition:]

"*And be it further Resolved*, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion deem it *most* advisable, *instead* of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, decide to negotiate with that Republic; *then*—"

Is it not plain that the President is *not* authorized to try one alternative first, and then the other? He is *first* to decide under which proposition he will proceed, but having chosen and failed with that, he has no right *afterward* to resort to the other. The House proposition has been officially transmitted to Texas; if she rejects it, Mr. Polk must wait until Congress gives him new power. The Joint Resolutions will be dead.

As to the payment of the public debt of Texas, it will be time to think of that after she knows herself how much it amounts to. It is plain enough by this time that *she* knows she has no Public Lands adequate to its payment, and that she must saddle it upon us or repudiate it, in case of Annexation. We rather think that when our people want to add that debt to their own they will let their rulers know it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Ten Days Later from China—Direct.

The Swedish ship Zebonia, arrived at New York on Friday from China The following items are gathered from the *Hong Kong* Register of Dec. 17th.

The latest dates received at Hong Kong from the United States, were to the 10th of July.

The session of the Criminal Court at Hong Kong, commenced on Monday, Dec. 16th, Cheong Achoon Comprador, Woug Ayou Watchman, and Yeang Anau were tried for conspiring to break into the house of Henry Sirr, Esq. Not guilty.

John Hunt, a private of the 98th Regt., accused and convicted of stealing five dollars and one rupee from Kok Ayung, was sentenced to three months imprisonment in her Majesty's jail.

Leong-Chau-Shing, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor, for stealing a piece of crape worth 12 or 13 dollars.

Among the advertisements, in the Register, is one a column long, about the New York Ladies' Companion, subscriptions for which are to be received at the Register Office.

Another Advertisement is about a lottery of sixty chances for a self-performing organ, "John Smith" of Macao is the advertiser.

The principal matter of interest is the frequent piracies in the China Seas. The *Register* says:

Piracies appear to be nearly of as frequent occurrence this winter as robberies in Hong Kong were during the last. We hear from Macao that the Starling on her last passage lost three men in an engagement with the Ladrones, which lasted two hours. Fortunately she had a double crew of Manilla men on board, but for which she would have been taken. A Lorcha had been picked up off Nine Islands without any one on board, and with the marks of violence on deck, and towed into Macao. An alarm had been occasioned by the appearance of a piratical boat in the Typa, but finding they were discovered found it convenient to make off.

The frequency of such attempts renders it necessary that some strong as well as immediate measures should be adopted to put a stop to them. Deeds of dishonesty have always been more frequent in China immediately before the new year, and the impunity which they have so long enjoyed will naturally stimulate them to attempts more daring. There is no doubt much difficulty in showing what is the best method of suppressing such combinations whose correct intelligence evidently point to extensive ramifications on shore but unless some energetic operations are set about, we shall soon find ourselves in a state of blockade, so far at least as passage boats, Lorchas and small schooners are concerned.

A circular has been published by the Government of Macao, intimating that all vessels in the Typa, will, after the 26th inst. be subject to the new regulations. It is reported that many of them will remove in consequence, and take up their anchorage at Nine Islands.

We are sorry to hear that there isa good deal of sickness at Koolungsoo at the present. Lieut. Greene of H. M. S. Plover was buried on the morning of the 4th inst., and several officers were off duty.

The Baltimore Methodist Conference adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday. It will hold its next meeting in Baltimore, March 11, 1846. Friday, Sept. 4, was set apart as a Fast day.

All the cases in which any of the ministers were involved in connection with Slavery, were satisfactorily disposed of; so that now the Conference is more perfectly free from Slavery than for many years previous.

The subject of the division of the Church was not directly entertained. The Conference is nearly unanimously opposed to it. No delegates were appointed to the Louisville Convention. There is not the least probability that the Conference will go South, in case a division should take place.

Bishop Soule addressed the Conference, defining his position, and assigning his reasons for inviting Bishop Andrew to assist him in his work.

The vote recommending the call of a Special General Conference in May, 1846, stood 186 for, 8 against.

☞Mr. J. Crutchett of Cincinnati, has invented a new variety of gas light, which promises to be very effective and very economical. It has been used, during several trips on board the Steamboat Pike, No. 7, a small apparatus for the production of Gas having been furnished by the inventor.—Speaking of this the Cincinnati Atlas says:

It has been used on this boat for several nights on her trips from Louisville—the whole of the deck and a part of the cabin being splendidly illuminated. The brilliancy of a single burner, is sufficient to overpower a chandelier of five lamps of sperm oil. The apparatus occupies but a very small space—is light of weight—is so constructed as to obviate all vibration, and is much safer than any other mode of lighting.

The gas is produced by the decomposition of any greasy substance from the kitchen or elsewhere, however worthless—that which in most families is thrown away, or used as soap grease, being sufficient for the purpose. This gas is united with oxygen by a simple process, and produces a more splendid light than common coal gas.

This is the same Gas as is now used in lighting the M. P. Church in Allegheny city, as noticed at length in this paper some months ago. There are three burners only in the interior of the church—two on the pulpit more for the sake of appearance than use, and one very large one in the centre of the ceiling, hung around with prisms. The effect of the whole is singularly pleasing. The experiment is fully successful. Mr. Cartchett has also put up an apparatus in the house of a gentleman in this city, and also in a large Iron establishment a few miles from the city. It is in contemplation, we understand, to introduce this gas into some of the Mills in Allegheny city. The idea of using it on steamers is new, but we see no reason why it should not succeed. The experiment is deserving of the attention of our steamboat owners, particularly of new ones building or about to be built.

Gov. Roberts, writing from Liberia, says that he hears with great regret of Mr. Clay's defeat. He had hoped to see the President of the Am. Col. Society, President of the United States. The Governor enquires anxiously after the 300 slaves who had been liberated by the will of the late Mr. Hooe of Va., and expresses the hope that nothing will supervene to prevent their going to Liberia.

Affair of Honor.—We understand that a duel was fought on the farm of Samuel Hanson, Esq. in the vicinity of Winchester, Ky., on the morning of the 19th inst., between Mr. J. Monroe Cook and Mr. J. Palmer Harris, both of that town. Weapons, pistols; distance ten feet. Mr. Harris fell at the first fire, but was not dangerously wounded. The parties are said to have behaved with great gallantry; and the affair has since been amicably settled by the intervention of mutual friends.

P. S. We are reliably informed that the pistols were actually charged with *powder*; and that the man who *didn't* fall, took to his heels and outran the dogs. But no harm done.—*Frankfort (Ky.) Com., March 25th.*

Horrible Incident.—The Arkansas Banner relates the fact of a man, who, from a too free use of ardent spirits, fell into a state of *Mania a potu*, and left the city. He was accidentally discovered a few days afterwards, lying in the mud, stupid, senseless, and almost lifeless. He had *gnawed all his fingers until they were raw, and had eaten off the fore and middle fingers of each hand.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The extensive Iron Foundry of J. R. Dott & Co. in this city was wholly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.—In addition to the destruction of the building, materials, machinery, &c., of the works, there were in the establishment several steam engines, some of which were nearly completed, and which, of course, are materially damaged, if not wholly destroyed. The loss is estimated at $15,000. It falls with severity, not only upon the owners, but upon the public generally, as we believe it is the only establishment in the State in which steam engines, of large power, are constructed. We learn that over 50 workmen were employed in the establishment, all of whom are suddenly thrown out of employment, in hard times, and at a bad season.—*Detroit Daily Adv. March 17.*

A gentleman has this morning given us a key to the mysterious origin of many a conflagration. On opening a desk drawer in his office, he found the papers and sides of the drawer charred, and on further examination discovered the cause in a box of lucifer matches. Not that he supposes it to have been spontaneous combustion—matches do not play any such tricks. The cause of their ignition, though much less likely to be suspected, was soon revealed. The paper box was nibbled in many places by a mouse, and the probability is that having eaten through the paper, the little marauder plied his work upon the matches, turning one or more of them round by the process and producing the friction, a slight degree of which only is necessary to ignite the combustible matter. The mouse was guilty of attempted arson no doubt, but as our Courts have no jurisdiction in mousedom, would it not be better to use only metalic boxes for lucifer matches! Had not the drawer been almost air-tight, the fire would have communicated to the desk and the building, and how could it have been accounted for? We give the facts as conveying an important caution, and the possible solution of a very common difficulty.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

OBITUARY.

On Sunday evening, the 4th day of March, 1845, (5th Sunday in Lent,) at Fayetteville, Fayette Co., Virginia, departed this life, Mrs. AMELIA NEVILLE BECKLEY, wife of Alfred Beckley, and daughter of Neville B. Craig, Esq., in the 30th year of her age.

After a most painful, distressing illness, borne for more than sixteen days without a murmur, with most meek submission to the severe infliction of her Heavenly Father, and amid the unaffected lamentations of all around her, it pleased God to remove from this world's gloomy pilgrimage to a better country, a wife among the most faithful and devoted ever given as a helpmate to man. A mother whose tender affections, and whose watchful care for her offspring were beyond all human praise. To her husband and her dear children, most bitter has been the cup of affliction, and irreparable their loss in this world.

And then of her fond parents, her beloved sisters and only brother, how speak of the grief and many tears.—Most unaffected testimony to her worth as a daughter and a sister do they bear.

Truly, "Death" is said "to love a shining mark," and on this occasion most embittered was his approach: but thanks be to the God of Mercy! more patient, lamb-like submission on to his Fatherly correction, both in word and endurance, nor calmer trust in God her Redeemer, amid poignant pain and anguish of disease, have seldom been shown, hence her bereaved relatives sorrow, not as those without hope, but believe that during her sore time a compassionate Saviour upheld the meek sufferer with his own Almighty Arms, and made her "perfect through sufferings."

Most grievous as is this chastening from a Father's hand, confidently do her sorrowful friends rely upon His causing it to bear to them in due time, "the peaceable fruits of righteousness." Her remains interred at her home place, Wildwood, there await the coming of her Savior God. A. B.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 2, 1845.

The Value of Character.

A circumstance recently came under our observation which forcibly illustrates the value of character. It is that of a young married man formerly of this city, not in any regular employment, of very considerable ability, and capable of a very great amount of labor in a given time; but who is of such a character that those who most appreciate his abilities and the value of his services, are precisely those who dare not trust him. There was an opening in a business which exactly suited his peculiar turn of mind and habits of life, which was permanent and offered a chance to rise in the world honorably to himself and advantageously to those who had it at their disposal, but because of the plague spot on his character it was not offered. What a loss to the individual, and how many comforts and even joys are withheld from the family of which he is the head.

This is an example, an every day example of the curse which blights the prospects of so many young men. They may have strong intellects, great energies, a love of labor, and yet make no progress in the world. They excite remark; they may provoke fear; but nothing can inspire confidence in them. On a certain occasion, when the great Lord Chatham was consulted by the Minister in power upon some question, a feeler by way of inducing his confidence, he deliberately and coldly put the proffered friendship aside. The advice asked was given; the honor acknowledged, but accompanied with the significant expression, "Confidence, my Lord, is a plant of slow, very slow growth." The very quintessence of sound sense is embodied in this short sentence. A man, and especially a young man, may, in an hour—a moment—do that which will so shatter his character as to require the remainder of his lifetime to re-establish his fame for honor, probity and uprightness. The experience of most men proves how easily character may be rudely shaken, and how long, how tedious, are the efforts necessary to regain standing.

It is pitiable to see a man of known talents, and ability, and willingness for business, degraded by the loss of character. He may have—must have associates; but they know him, and, even if in the same caste as himself, dare not trust him. A mutual knowledge of their estimation of each other is an ingredient of peculiar bitterness in the cup of this world's joys. To know not only that the truly respectable and honored will not confide in them, is poignant; but to have the burning experience incessantly pressing them that others, bad as themselves, partake of the same distrust, is degrading—a degradation ever present to mind.

On the other hand, known integrity and well-balanced character, when accompanied by business capacity or talent, and energy, is sure to succeed. The individual may be poor, may have to edge his way as he can; but sooner or later an opening will occur by which he will rise. Confidence is a passport—we do not mean simple confidence in the moral character, but a feeling of security, not only that the trust confided will not be *abused*, but that it will be *used* to the full extent of the capacity. Confidence enjoyed of this kind will command the money and influence of those who have them to give.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for April.

This number comes early in the month, and we greet it with the fervor we are wont to do an old friend, whom we never meet but we are both entertained and instructed. To have an acquaintance of clear head, sound judgment and great knowledge of the world, is a prize not possessed by many men; and those who do rejoice in a diamond of such pure water, generally estimate it at its proper value. We have come to look upon this Magazine much in the same light. To be sure, now and then we detect a flaw, but the intrinsic value of the work compensates for these little defects. To drop the figure and talk in plain English—we consult Mr. Hunt's *Magnum Bonum* Monthly, as we do Noah Webster's Dictionary. Somehow, he seems to enjoy a selection of the wisest commercial heads in the country, and in these mental alembics articles are distilled upon Trade, in all its departments and ramifications, which are "authority" upon the topic of which they treat. For example, the first paper in this number is one upon the wheat product of the United States. It is a very comprehensive view of the breadstuff-crop of the Union, a crop of much greater value than that of cotton. The farmers from Maine to Texas, and from Michigan to Florida, drop the seed into the kindly bosom of mother earth, who nurtures and brings it to perfection. After the reaper, comes our Commercial Philosopher, who carefully gathers all information from end to end of the land; weighs, digests and systematises it; compares the results with others obtained in previous years by similar process; points out the increase or deficiency in the wealth of the country from this crop; shows the effect upon the ill, or well-being of the people, and the general effect it will have in the commercial balance of the world. Who will say all this is not of great interest, and greater importance, to every man, especially those whose immediate interests are concerned? And this is the object for which this Magazine was established, and to which all the efforts of the editor, and his very able contributors, tend.

The articles in the April number are as follows: I. Production of Wheat in the United States. II. The Western Railroad movement. III. Commercial suretyship: The defects of the present system of private security—plan of a remedy. IV. Production of salt in the State of New York. V. Mining industry of France. VI. The precious metals in Russia—gold mining system.—VII. Morality for Merchants. VIII. Mercantile biography—Joseph Hewes. IX. Commercial partnerships. X. Bureau of statistics. XI. Annals of American Commerce, No 6. Under the heads of Mercantile Law Department, Monthly Commercial Chronicle, Railroad and Commercial Statistics, there is the usual large amount of valuable matter. Mr. J. R. Welden, is Agent for Pittsburgh.

Rumors from Washington.—That Benjamin A. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania, takes the General Land office; that Thomas L. Smith remains as Register of the Treasury, he being a relation by marriage of Benton's; and that the *Madisonian* is sold and appears in a new dress in a week or two.

It is likewise stated that Gen. McCalla of Kentucky will be appointed commisioner of Indian Affairs.

☞Nine persons were recently drowned in the Hudson river, at East Camp, by their skiff being run down by a schooner and steamboat.

Dreadful Murder.—A tax collector of the town of Manchester, N. H., named Parker, was decoyed from his house on the evening of the 26th inst., and found murdered on the road next morning, having two stabs in the right thigh, and a dreadful wound in the back of the neck, cutting the jugular vein. A wallet with $1635 was found, but a pocket book filled with a large quantity of bills, seen in his possession during the day, is missing.

☞A new Safety Guard is announced as having been invented in New York. No description given.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, March 29, 1845.

Dear Sir:—In the House to-day we have been doing but little, except in considering private bills of no importance out of the peculiar counties interested.

At an early hour Mr. Burnside called up his bill for the establishment of an Insane Asylum at Harrisburgh, which was discussed at some length more especially the various amendments proposed. An amendment passed reducing the appropriation from twenty five to fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Burrell endeavored to get an appropriation of $10,000 for a Western Asylum to be established in Westmoreland county, which was lost, and the bill passed finally, 59 to 22—so Miss Dix's exertions have not been thrown away.

Mr. Mageehan of Cambria has been for more than a week confined to his bed, from illness, but I am gratified to learn, is recovering. Gov. Shunk has recovered from a sickness which confined him to his lodgings for about the same period.

The Senate reconsidered and passed the bill relative to damages on the Erie Extension, somewhat amended, by a vote of 15 to 8.

The Governor this morning nominated Thos. McKean Petit, Joel Jones and John King Findlay, Esqs., as judges of the District Court of Philadelphia county, under the law extending the Court. The nomination of Capt. Findlay of Lancaster has created much surprise, as the impression was universal that *all* the old judges, who have given general satisfaction, would be retained—that the only Whig on the bench would be selected as a victim and his place occupied by a better partisan and a brother-in-law of the Executive, was not dreamed of when the law was passed. On going into Executive Session the nominations of Judges Petit and Jones were unanimously confirmed. Mr. Darsie then alluded to the manner in which the nomination of Mr. F. was made, stating that members of the Senate had been called upon to sign an application in his favor, in order to sustain the Executive, and condemned such action as calculated to bind members in their votes on the nomination, and spoke of the impropriety of the nomination of a near relative to so important a post, when no allegation of impropriety or unfitness for the station, had been alledged against the present incumbent. Mr. F. might be well qualified for the station, but he was not prepared to vote upon the subject at once, and believing also that the views of the people of the District should be consulted, he moved to postpone the consideration of the subject for five days. The large locofoco majority in Senate appeared determined to press the nomination at once, and the previous question was moved, which the Speaker, oddly enough, decided out of order. Mr. Chapman then commenced an attack upon Mr. Darsie, charging him with an endeavor to "bully and dragoon" Senators of his own party, advocating the right and defending the propriety of

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 3, 1845.

Wednesday was a stormy day and no mistake. The wind about noon blew what, to our "lubber" eyes, smacked strongly of a gale, and the streets being full of dust, it raised clouds not unlike a sand-storm on the great Sahara. The antics performed by this tempest would have been amusing could we have seen without spectacles or goggles, but not using either, the alternative was not to look at all, or be blinded. The unlucky pedestrian who was compelled to walk the street cut a very ridiculous figure. With one hand he held on to his hat, with the other his coat, and squinting at a prodigious rate he bolted along, sharpening his teeth with a mouth full of sand—oh, it was a cruel time! and then presently a gust would throw a handful of dust into the only corner of the eye that was open—this brought down the hand from the hat and, thoughtless man! the next sight of it was running like a wheel through gutters and around corners. What a predicament! A posture-master might have learned something had one been on the look-out.

Crime and its Consequences.

If there be anything in life to render its existence desirable to a sentient and rational being, surely liberty of person is a principal ingredient. The world is full of glorious scenery, and to its enjoyment man is physically as well as intellectually adapted. He was not made for the world, but the world was made for him, and a primal object had in view by the Good Being who created both, was, that all physical nature should subserve the happiness of his creature. True, both are changed—oh, how changed! from what they once were. But though the physical system of our abode in this life has been so sadly marred, and though our capacity to derive all the pleasure we were once capable of receiving has been lessened, there is still solace, and a thrilling consciousness of enjoyment in an examination of Nature, sentient and inanimate, around—above—beneath us.

If this source of pleasure, so far as it is within our reach, is cut off, how much more unendurable is mere existence! If, for example, one who loved to wander in the green fields and feast upon the beauties of a landscape perspective—to gaze upon the spangled heavens at night, or indulge the pleasure of musing on a loved face—was suddenly to have the organs of sight irreparably destroyed, how bitter and deep would his anguish and lamentation be. Or if one wrapt up in the delicious harmonies of music should be rendered incapable of hearing the loudest swell of the mightiest choir—how inexpressibly poignant the sorrow he would realize.

Yet what are all these compared with the criminal. *They* might have the testimony of a good conscience, a well-spring of unfathomable depth and purity, to calm and soothe the regret flowing from a mere physical deprivation. But the unfortunate outcast, condemned to incarceration—what pity should follow him! Endowed with the sense of sight, he is blindfolded to all external nature—hearing, he hears nothing but the voice of his keeper or *official* teacher—neither nature, nor relationship, nor friends, nor sympathy, nor consolation from an outward source can be enjoyed by him: all his feelings are pent up; all his senses circumscribed in their action. And thus long and dreary years must often pass away before a release can restore him to the world, to nature, to even the meanest unrestrained exercises of intellect and feelings toward the world of his race.

These, and other thoughts akin to them, were suggested on reading the Police reports of a neighboring city, where, in one short day, some six unfortunate wretches were sentenced to be pent up in prison for an aggregate of *twenty long years and two months!* God help the convict!

LOUISIANA CONVENTION, for the formation of a new Constitution, is diligently at work at New Orleans. The qualifications prescribed for an elector, are as follows:—To be a free white male citizen, twenty-one years of age, two years a citizen of the United States, and two years a resident of the State, one of which in the Parish where the vote is offered.

BANK OF ILLINOIS.—We learn from the Illinois State Gazette, that at a meeting of the directors of this institution, on the 19th, it was determined to accept the provisions of the act of the late Legislature. The bill, it will be recollected, places the effects of the bank, real and personal, in the hands of assignees, and gives them four years to wind up its affairs. Whether this will prove beneficial to the interests of the State, the private stockholders, and the individual debtors to the bank, time alone will demonstrate.

A DEFALCATION.—The Baltimore Patriot says: —"John Saumening, a book keeper in the Union Bank, of this city, was a few days ago discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of about $8,000. Mr. Saumening has been engaged in various capacities in the bank for the last 20 years, and was highly regarded for his supposed integrity. He was agent for the settlement of a large estate, and in his transactions with the bank, connected with this estate, he succeeded in embezzling the amount mentioned. It is stated that the money was spent for lottery tickets. The bank, it is said, will not lose any thing, as the defaulting clerk has property, and his securities can make up any deficiency. Mr. S. has left the city."

Anti-Rent Troubles.

We learn from the Albany Argus that, on Monday last, the Sheriff of Schoharie county and under sheriff Bouck proceeded to the town of Blenheim and Jefferson to serve warrants to collect rent. It is supposed that they succeeded in serving the warrants. Towards evening, they returned to Fink's tavern, at North Blenheim, and put up for the night. Between 8 and 9 o'clock a party of about 25 persons, disguised as Indians, and fully armed, entered the house, instantly seized the Sheriff and under sheriff, and without allowing them to put on their hats, pushed them out of the house. At the door, they were joined by the entire party, consisting of 150 persons, disguised and armed with pistols, muskets tomahawks and knives; of the muskets, 75 were counted with bayonets. Having supplied the sheriff and deputy with Indian caps, they were placed in the centre of the party, and marched some four miles up the Westkill, and thence to the summit of the mountain, in the woods—a remote and dreary place. There they held a pow-wow around them, after having searched them unsuccessfully for papers; and about 2 o'clock they marched back to Fink's where they left them without further molestation. On the route, going and returning, the sheriff was pricked some 15 times with the bayonet, either for walking to quick or too slow, and his foot and leg were much bruised.

MR. CLAY MADE A MEMBER OF THE AM. HOME MISS. SOCIETY.—The Ladies of the Durand Missionary Society of New Haven recently made Henry Clay a life member of the American Home Missionary Society by a contribution of $50. Mr. Clay acknowledged the favor in a letter, of which the following is a copy:

ASHLAND, 7th March, 1845.

DEAR SIR—I have received your favor, transmitting a testimonial of my being made a member for life of the American Home Missionary Society, in virtue of a contribution made for that object by the Ladies of the Durand Society of New Haven.

I request you to communicate to them my grateful acknowledgements for this distinguished proof of their highly appreciated esteem and regard; and to assure them that I share with them a profound sense of the surpassing importance of the Christian Religion, and believing, as I sincerely do, in its Truth, I hope and trust that their laudable endeavors to promote and advance its cause may be crowned with signal success.

I am obliged to you for your account of the operations of the Society. And from their great extent I should suppose that the results of the labors of the Society, would fully correspond with the pious and religious motives which prompted its establishment.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

CHARLES HALL, &c. &c. &c.

We understand (says the New Orleans Jeffersonian) that Maj. Donelson, our Charge d'Affaires to Texas, will sail in the next packet for Galveston, by which time he supposes that the instructions said to have been forwarded to him by the way of Nashville, will have arrived.

The N. Y. Express says that measures are immediately to be taken for the completion of the line of Morse's Magnetic Telegraph between Washington and New York. What the Government lacks the enterprise to do, individuals are ready to accomplish; and, since the Telegraphic bill has failed in Congress, there is a determination to wait no longer for the action of the Government. A Telegraphic Line can be laid down between Baltimore and New York, having eight wires for the whole distance, for about $100,000.

At Isle La Motte, Vt., on Saturday night, the 15th inst., a foreigner, boarding in the family of Ezra Pike, after having retired before the rest of the family, got up and went to the kitchen and stabbed with a bowie knife a Miss Springer and afterwards Mrs. Pike several times. Mr. Pike was absent from home at the time, and some boys up stairs were not aroused in time to stop the murderous work of the assailant, who, it is said, has at times appeared to be deranged. He has been lodged in the Grand Isle co. jail, to await his trial. It is expected that Mrs. Pike and Miss S. will recover from their injuries.

OUTRAGES.

We find the following in the last number of the St. Louis Reveille—

We hear of great outrages of the law in Mathew's prairie, Scott county, in this State. A respectable farmer in that township had suffered for more than a year in the destruction of his property by fire and other means. The perpetrators of these acts remained undiscovered, until two or three weeks since, when six or eight of them were apprehended and tried by the lynch code.—They were condemned to receive so many stripes, and were whipped for several days in succession. One of them made his escape, after receiving, report says, a thousand stripes. The others were still in custody, and there was great excitement in the neighborhood.

LOSS OF STEAMER VIOLA.—We learn from the Albany, Ga. Courier of the 22d inst., that the steamer Viola, on her passage down the Flint, one and a half miles below Albany, in making a bend in the river, under full headway, struck a ledge of rocks, and sunk immediately. The V. had on board about 1043 bales cotton, the most of which would be saved in a damaged state.—About 700 bales were insured in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York—the remainder were uninsured, and belonged to planters. The boat was on her first trip, and was not insured. No lives lost by the accident.

A RIOT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The town of Portland, (suburbs of St. Johns, N. B.) was the scene of a fierce riot one night last week. Four men were shot, one of whom is beyond recovery. The Royal Artillery, with field pieces were called out, but before their arrival the ground was in possession of two companies of provincial troops, who restored order. The cause of this riot, for some reason or other, is not explained in the provincial papers. Religious prejudices are hinted at as the primary cause.

TARIFF OF 1842.—A correspondent of the Nashville Union, Mr. Polk's paper, argues warmly against the present tariff. We did not think that the cloven foot would be thrust out so soon; however, the first step must show it.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—Two or three professed blacklegs, travelling as gentlemen on the steamer Lancet, on her recent trip from Cincinnati, managed to draw a green countryman within their net and to filch from him $100 at card playing. The fact coming to the knowledge of the officers of the boat, a meeting of the passengers was called, and the dice-throwing, faro-dealing scamps called to an account. It was resolved by the meeting that the blacklegs should return the money or take a lynching; they preferred the former, and with some little hesitation returned to the countryman his hundred dollars and saved their backs.—*St. Louis New Era, March* 24th.

The Republican adds:—The rogues on board the Lancet were up to every thing. They found out that a passenger by the name of Logan had money about him, and at a fitting time they eased him of his pocket-book, containing about $1,200, principally in $100 notes of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. Search was made on the boat, but it was fruitless.

FIRE IN HARRISVILLE, OHIO.—We regret to learn that the Smoke-house and out buildings of Mr. J. Watson, of Harrisville, Harrison Co., Ohio, were consumed by fire on Friday last. In the smoke-house were about 30,000 pounds of bacon, and the out-buildings were valuable. We have not learned what his probable loss will be. No insurance.—*Wheeling Times.*

MR. PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.—We have much pleasure in announcing that, on the 1st of February, Mr. Prescott was elected a *corresponding member of the Institute of France*, under the division of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, and in the section of General History.—The honor is certainly one sufficiently marked, since it was never before, we believe, conferred on any native of New England, except Franklin; but there are two circumstances attending it, in the present instance, that make it more than commonly gratifying. One of them is, that though the place of a corresponding member of the Institute is often or always solicited, as vacancies occur, by distinguished foreigners, and sometimes solicited very earnestly, without compromising their dignity, it was given to Mr. Prescott merely as the author of Ferdinand and Isabella and the Conquest of Mexico; not only without his intervention or that of his friends, but without their previous knowledge, that it was intended or thought of. The other circumstance is, that he was chosen to succeed Don Martin Fernandez de Navarette, Secretary of the Spanish Academy of History, a venerable and admirable man, who died last year at Madrid at a very advanced age, leaving behind him none in Europe with an equal knowledge of Spanish history. Regarded, therefore, either as an inheritance of the only New Englander who ever before filled the dignified place, or as one coming from the last distinguished Spanish historian, it is a succession of which Mr. Prescott and his countrymen may well be proud.—*Boston Adv.*

VALENCIENNES THREAD EDGINGS.

A assortment of new and beautiful styles Valenciennes Edgings, (pure Linen) opened yesterday at the Dry Goods House of W. R. MURPHY,
ap3 N. E. cor of Fourth and Market sts.

CAP STUFFS AND LACES.

AT W. R. MURPHY'S, opened this morning, a beautiful selection of figured and plain Nets, Blonds, Muslins, Lacings and Edgings, and offered very low by the piece or yard, at the N. E. corner of 4th and Market streets.
ap3

CHEMISETTS—French worked, Dimity and Mourning Chemisetts—an assortment lately rec'd at the Dry Goods House of W. R. MURPHY.
[ap3]

DRESS LAWNS AND GINGHAMS

A LARGE assortment of various styles and qualities just rec'd at W. R MURPHY'S.
[ap3]

BRUSSELS CARPET—A few setts Brussels Carpet, new and rich style, rec'd this day and for sale at the Carpet and Dry Goods house of
ap3 R D THOMPSON, No 110 Market st.

IMPERIAL 3 PLY CARPET.—The subscriber is now receiving a super or assortment of 3 ply Carpets, new style, which he will sell at prices that will please
ap3 R D THOMPSON, No 110 Market st

TUFTED AND BRUSSELS RUGS—Rec'd this day, a large and complete assortment of T & B Rugs, new patterns, by R D THOMPSON,
ap3 No 110 Market st.

DRAB CLOTH, for Carriage lining, rec'd and for sale at the Carpet and Dry Goods house of
ap3 R D THOMPSON, 110 Market st.

DAMASKS & MOREENS—An assortment of these goods (all colors) rec'd and for sale at the store of
ap3 R D THOMPSON, 110 Market st.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, different sizes, rec'd and for sale low by R D THOMPSON,
ap3 110 Market st.

DRY GOODS—The subscriber invites attention to his large and complete assortment of *Spring Dry Goods* just opened, and which he will sell very cheap for cash
ap3 R D THOMPSON, No 110 Market st.

INGRAIN CARPETS—Just rec'd direct from the manufacturers, 45 pcs of superfine, fine and common Ingrain Carpets, of the newest style in patterns
W. McCLINTOCK, No 57 Wood st,
mar31 one door above 2d.

IMPERIAL or 3 PLY CARPETING—Received this day 7 pcs Imperial or 3 ply Carpeting, of splendid style, patterns new, at Carpet Warehouse of
W. McCLINTOCK, 57 Wood st.,
mar31 one door above 2d.

SUPER TUFTED RUGS—Just rec'd 3 bales of handsome style Tufted Rugs, at the new Carpet Warehouse of
mar31 W. McCLINTOCK, 57 Wood st.,
one door above 2d.

BRUSSEL CARPETS—Received this day 10 pcs rich new style Brussel Carpets, at the new Carpet Warehouse of
mar31 W. McCLINTOCK, 57 Wood st.,
one door above 2d.

FRESH Smyrna Figs—100 drums just rec'd and for sale by A. G. REINHART,
mar29 140 Liberty st.

Soft Shell Almonds—600 lbs fresh Bordeaux Almonds just rec'd and for sale by
mar29 A. G. REINHART, 140 Liberty st.

Cream Nuts—300 lbs fresh Cream Nuts just arrived and for sale by A. G. REINHART,
mar29 140 Liberty st.

SPICED CHOCOLATE—A few boxes prime just rec'd and for sale by A. G. REINHART,
mar29 140 Liberty st.

Macearoni & Vermicelli—A few kgs fresh Italian Macearoni and Vermicelli, rec'd this day and for sale by A. G. REINHART,
mar29 140 Liberty st.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style and firm of Avery, Ogden & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be conducted by George Ogden and Samuel Snowden, under the firm of Ogden & Snowden, who are fully authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

CHARLES AVERY,
GEORGE OGDEN,
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

I take pleasure in recommending Messrs. Ogden & Snowden to the friends and customers of the late firm, and to my personal friends, as worthy of their patronage, and hope it will be continued.

mar25-d1m&w3t CHARLES AVERY.

NEW FIRM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE. THOS M. BARBIN.

THE subscribers having purchased the Patent Bedstead Factory and Turning Establishment of Jaggett & Hunter, and connected therewith Cabinet and Chair making in all its branches, will continue the business at the old stand of the late firm in Second street, between Wood and Market, where they would respectfully request the attention of their friends and the public to their stock of Furniture of all kinds. Both partners having for several years been engaged in the business, and having procured some of the best workmen of the city, we are prepared to execute all orders in the most prompt manner, and to warrant all work to be well done.

Wood Turning of all kinds, and all manner of Steamboat Furniture, finished on short notice and in the best manner. LOWRIE & BARBIN.

N. B. Coffins of all kinds made in a few hours notice.
mar26-d1July1

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

AT the Court House, on Thursday the 17th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. All the right, title, interest and claim of William Bishop of, in and to, all that certain Tract of Land, situate in Peebles township, Allegheny County, lying and bounded, as follows, to wit: Beginning at a birch tree on the bank of the Allegheny river, thence south 42¼ degrees, east 157 perches to a post, thence south 72 degrees, east 82 perches to a black oak, thence north 28 degrees, east 130 perches to a post, south 54 degr es, east 76 perches to a post, thence by Jacob Negley's land, north 46 degrees and 56 perches to a post, north 30 degrees, west 90 perches to a black oak on the bank of the Allegheny river, by the several courses the post 341 perches to the place of beginning, containing 257½ acres and allowance. The interest of said Wm. Bishop therein being the one eighth part thereof, subject to the widow's dower therein of Mrs. Sarah Bishop. To be sold by order of the Assignee, and for further particulars inquire of T. Mellon, Esq., Attorney for the Assignee. THOS. POLLOCK.
apl-d&w&wts. Assignee.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE STORE,
No 131 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAVE commenced receiving their Spring supplies, consisting of 1000 cases of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, adapted to the Spring and Summer sales, together with a great variety of Ladies' and Misses Bonnets, of latest Spring styles. Also, Palm Leaf Hats and Sole Leather

All of which have been purchased, principally for cash, direct from the eastern manufacturers, and at the very lowest prices. They respectfully solicit merchants visiting Pittsburgh for the purpose of purchasing, or on their way east, to call and examine their large and extensive stock, which will be sold at prices will such as cannot fail to please. mar27-d&wlm.

M. TIERNAN. N. G. MURPHY. J. A. WILSON

MURPHY, WILSON & CO.,
(*Successors to Jones, Murphy & Co.*)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
No. 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

ARE now receiving a splendid assortment of Spring Dry Goods, to which constant additions shall be made throughout the season.

City Dealers and Merchants visiting the city, are respectfully invited to examine their stock before purchasing. They will find terms and prices *altogether satisfaction*. mll-d&wlm

WALTER FORWARD
AND
ALFRED W. MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Fourth street, corner of Cherry alley. [apl-3&wtf

New and Cheap Edition.

HORNE ON THE PSALMS, PRICE $1 50.

A COMMENTARY on the Book of Psalms, in which their literal and historical sense, as they relate to King David and the People of Israel, is illustrated, and their application to Messiah, to the Church and to individuals is pointed out; with a view to render the use of the Psalter pleasing and profitable to all orders and degrees of Christians, by George Lord, Bishop of Norwich, and President of Magdalen College, Oxford; to which is prefixed an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Edward Irving, Minister of the Caledonian Church, London, with a memoir of the life of the author.

Just published and for sale by
ROBT. CARTER, No 56 Market st.,
mar20 between 3d and 4th sts.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, and in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of David Irwin, dec'd, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 12th day of April, 1845, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

Two certain Lots of ground, parts of Lot No. 281, in the City of Pittsburgh, each fronting on Third street twenty feet, more or less, and extending back in depth eighty feet, more or less, and adjoining each other.

Also, two certain other lots of ground parts of Lot No. 281, in the City of Pittsburgh, each fronting on Second street twenty feet, more or less, and extending back in depth eighty feet, more or less, and adjoining each other.

The said Lots will be sold separately. There are some small buildings on each. The Lots on Second st., are subject to a lease of two years and a few months.

TERMS—One third cash, and the balance in two equal instalments at nine and eighteen months with interest, to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

mar25-dlaw3t JOHN PATTERSON, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of Jonathan Waycoff, late of Elizabeth township, to make payment to the undersigned without delay. And those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated.

ISAAC WAYCOFF, Acting Executor.
m7-w6t Elizabeth, Pa.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

360 ACRES of first rate land, on Flaherty's creek, near the Ohio river and adjoining the village of Shousetown, about 12 miles from the city. About 150 acres are cleared, nearly one half in meadow. There are several dwelling houses upon the premises, one of which was erected during the present year. The whole, or part will be sold upon liberal terms or exchanged for city property.

A lot on the Fourth street road, being lot No. 9, in Darven's plan, 45 feet front by 120 in depth, cornering on two streets and running back to an alley, twenty feet wide.

A house and lot in Mount Baldwin.

21 lots in the village of New Troy, of various sizes.—These lots are contiguous, and are well suited for a cemetery. They will be sold singly or together. Apply to
ALFRED W. MARKS,
jan 1—d&wtf 4th st., corner of Cherry alley

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR APRIL, 1845.
JOSHUA HANNA.....W. THAW.....J. W. ROBERTSON.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots..... 3@3½
Pearls..... 4@4½
Scorchings..... 3@3½
Saleratus..... 4½@4¾
Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale..... —@7.00
Common..... —@6.00
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles..... 8 @9
Beans—₱ bushel.
Common..... 70 @ 75
Small white..... 87 @100
Bristles—₱ lb
American..... 33 @40
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior..... — @ 9
Common..... — @ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size..... 2.25 @2.37
Small size..... —@ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow..... 25 @27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms..... 60.00@64.00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable..... 1.00@1.50
Shaker..... 2.00@2.25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak..... —@4.00
Black Oak..... —@4.00
Hemlock..... 2.50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river..... — @ 3½
From wagon..... —@ —
Cotton—₱ lb.
Penn'ee & Alabam 5½@ 7
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1..... 10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared..... — @22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped..... — @ 7½
Pittsburgh Star..... 20 @—
Cincinnati do..... —@21
Sperm, best brands — @33
Do inferior..... —@30
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10..... —@14
" 11 to 13..... —@15
" 14..... —@16
Increasing ½@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 5@1..... @ 7
" 6@1..... @ 6
" 7@0..... @ 5
" 8@0, 9@0, 10@0..... @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb..... @23
Carpet Chain..... @18
Cotton Twine..... @25
Candle Wick..... @14
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white..... @12½
St. Domingo..... —@ —
Laguayra..... —@ —
Rio..... 7¼@ 8¼
Havana..... —@ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers'..... 29 @30
Sheathing..... 29 @30
Bolt..... 25 @25
Old..... 16 @18
Cordage—By coil₱ lb
Manilla..... @10
White Rope..... @10
Tarred..... @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine..... @ 9
" " com'n..... @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long..... —@3.00
Long..... @1.75
Common..... —@1.25
Plough Lines..... —@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd 6 thr'd..... —@3.00
20@30 do do..... 1.50@2.25
Plough Lines..... —@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order..... —@4
Bevel'd gearage do..... —@3½
Light machinery do..... —@4
Heavy Rolling mill cast'ngs do..... —@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in..... —@3
" over 10 in..... —@2½
Crate Bars..... —@2½
Hollow-ware assort'd..... —@3½
Sad Irons..... —@5
Counter weights..... —@50
Dog Irons..... —@2½
Tailors and Hatters' iron's..... —@6
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes..... —@3
Dearborn—₱ set..... —@50
Tea kettles doz.—7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons—10.00@12.00
Grates, 21 inch plain straight bar..... —@ 2.25
24 in. bow front (a ld or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)..... —@ 2.37
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c..... 7 @ 7½
38 Lemel & Brunswick..... — @ 7½
Pittsburgh..... — @ 7
Light..... — @ 6½
4-4 light..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine..... — @ 9
Bleached..... — @ 9
6-4 Long cloths..... 9 @13
Ticklings—
33 in. do..... —@11
Rochester..... —@14
4-4 West Branch, So nerset, &c..... 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk..... 9 @ 9½
Bleached do..... 10½@11
Prints—
Com non..... 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors..... 8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue..... 11½@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes..... 13 @17
Alum..... —@ 3½
Ass afœtida..... 20 @25
Arrow Root..... 8 @10
Aquafortis..... 10 @11
Borax, refined..... 19 @25
Bal-am. Peru..... 2.00@2.25
Do Copavia..... 30 @35
Brimstone..... 4 @ 5
Can phor, refined 55 @62
Chi nide Lime, cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal..... 1.75@2.00
Cre am Tartar..... 19 @22
Copperas..... 1¼@ 2¼
Glue..... 12 @13
Gal s..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic..... @45
" Copal..... @50
" Tragacinth..... @37½
" Shellac..... 15 @18
" Mastic..... 1.25@1.2
Ipe ac..... @87 @100
Jal ap, powdered..... @ 8
Lit harge..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball..... @20
Lau Dye..... @25 @2.
Ma gnesia, Carb..... @37
Mo ma, Flake..... @62
Ma der, Umbro..... @22
Ma der, Common..... @15
Myrrh, Turkey..... @50
Oil Vitriol..... 4½@ 5
" Castor..... @1.00
" Cassia..... 6.00@5.50
" Cloves..... 2.50@3.00
" Lemon..... 2.00@2.25
" Peppermint..... 3.00@4.00
Opium, Turkey..... 3.75@4.00
Quinine..... 2.50@3.25
Rhubarb, root..... @75
Sal Ammoni..... @25
Sal Soda..... 4½@ 5
Senna..... @75
Tartaric Acid..... @62
Vitriol, Blue..... @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood..... @ 7
Fustic..... @ 3
Logwood, chipped..... @ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb. Polished..... @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky..... @28
Ohio & Penn'a..... @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd..... @25
Soft..... @20
Hard..... @11
Currants, Zante..... @12½
Filberts..... @ 9
Figs, Turkey..... @13
Malaga..... @12
Raisins, Muscat..... @ —
Bunch..... 3.00@3.12
Bloom..... @ —
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 2.50@3.00
Oranges do..... @ —
Peaches dry, bush 1.25@1.37
Apples dry..... @ —
Apples green, bbl 1.50@2.25
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick..... @15.00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore *via* Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl..... @75
Po'k, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea' Tallow, &c..... @72
Feathers..... 55@90
Fur & Peltries..... @
Wool..... @85
Rags..... @ —
Ashes..... @15
Oil of all kinds..... @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy — @ —
To Cleveland, " — @ —
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati..... @ —
Louisville..... @ —
St. Louis..... @ —

Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands... 3.75@3.87
Superfine..... 3.00@3.05
Scratched..... @ —
Fine..... @ —
Rye Flour..... 2.50@2.62
" hf. bbls @ —
Buckwheat..... @
" hf. bls @
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran..... 7½@ 8
Shorts..... 9 @10
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 13.50@14.00
No 1 hf-bls.. 7.00@ 7.50
No 2..... 11.50@12.00
No 2 hf-bls.. 6.00@ 7.00
No 3..... 8.50@9.50
No 1 kits..... —@ —
Herring, No. 1.. 5.50@ 6.25
No 2..... 4.75@ 5.00
Salmon, No. 1.. —@17.00
No 2..... —@ —
Shad..... —@ 8.50
Cod, ₱ lb..... —@ 4
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross... —@9.00
Pint, do..... —@7.00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon..... —@9.00
Claret, ₱ gross.... —@9.00
Window Glass—₱ box—City brands.
8x10..... 2.50@2.75
10x12..... 3.50@3.75
12x18..... 5.50@9.00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24..... 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10..... 1.70@2.12
10x12..... 2.50@3.12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG..... 5.50@6.00
Eagle do in papers — @6.00
Rock powder.... 3.50@4.00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat..... 65 @70
Rye..... 40 @41
Oats..... 17 @18
Corn..... 27 @28
Barley..... 75 @100
Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common.... —@12½
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng..... —@25
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy..... —@ 7.00
Clover..... —@ —
Straw, 100 bdls. —@ —
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri..... 8½@10
Spanish..... 14 @17
Do salted..... 7 @10
Do kips ₱ skin.. 1.25@1.62
Green..... —@ 3½
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky..... @ 4
Manilla..... @ —
Hops—₱ lb
First sor '44..... 14 @16
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb..... 1.50@1.75
Spanish..... 1.10@1.25
Manilla..... 1.00@1.25
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig..... 3½@3¾
Bar..... 4½@4¾
Sheet..... —@6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole Baltimore.... 18 @20
New York..... 14½@17½
Damaged..... 13 @15
Slaughter..... 18 @20
Skirting..... 21 @23
Harness, black.... 19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz sides.. 30.00@36.00
Russet do..... 36.00@42.00
Upper, finish'd 23.00@28.00
Kips finished.... 24.00@36.00
Calf skin do.... 13.00@26.00
Lace Leather.. 18.00@—
N. England Seaing, No 1 ₱ dozen.. 3.50@4.—
2 do do..... 3.00@—
3 do do..... 2.50@—
Shep skins..... 2½@5
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch.. —@18.00
Common, " .. —@ 8.50
Clear, 1¼ " .. —@25.00
Com'n 1¼ " .. —@12.75
Clear, 2 " .. —@20.00
Com'n 2 " .. —@17.00
Flooring clear 1 inch do.... —@ —
1 in. common —@16.00
Oak do do..... 28.00@30.00
Pine Shingles ₱ 100..... 1.75@ 2.00
Laths, sawed 100 —@—
Maleable Iron—₱ lb.
Maleable Iron..... @5
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Best — @15
" N Orleans 40 @43
New Orleans..... 30 @31
Country..... @—
Naval Stores—
Ros n, ₱ brl..... 2.50@2.75
Pitch..... —@3.50
Tar, Allegheny.... —@3.25
" N. Carolina.... —@4.00
Turpentine, gall.. —@ 55
Varnish, Copal.... 1.75@2.00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh..... —@7
Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed..... 72@75
Lard, City..... —@ 62
Olive..... —@5.50
Sperm, bleached.. —@1.20
" unbleached — @1.15
" Fall..... 95@1.00
Whale..... —@75
Fanners, ₱ bbl 15.00@24.00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus Blue..... 87@1.00
Lampblack..... 6½@ 7
Span. Whiting.... 1½@ 2
Chrome Green.... 38 @55
" Yellow No 1 33 @35
" No 2.. 25 @28
Brunswick Green.. 15 @20
White Lead, dry.. 7¼@ 6¼
" oil, pure, keg.. 1.65@1.75
" No. 1..... 1.35@1.50
Red, Lead..... 6¼@ 8
Yellow Ochre..... 2½@ 3
Ven. Red..... 4½@ 5
Verdigris..... 30 @38
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1, Foundry.. —@—
" Forge.... —@—
Hanging Rock.
No. 1, Foundry.. @—
" Forge.... —@—
Tennessee.
Tennessee..... —@—
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris.. 13.00@14.00
Provisions—
Bacon Hams..... 6½@7
" Shoulders.... 4½@4¾
" Sides..... 5½@5¾
Inground, city cure —@5½
" country cure.. 5½@5¾
Lard, No 1 in kegs 6½@7
" " 2 in kegs —@6½
" " 1 in tbls 6¼@7
Butter " 1 in kegs—9@10½
" " 1 in roll 12½@14
Cheese, W Reserve 6½@7½
" Goshen..... —@—
" Pine Apple —@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl..... @1.50
Do Butter..... @1.25
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer..... @37½
Neshannocks..... 12½@20
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixed..... @3
Do good white.... 4½@5½
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice..... 4½@4¾
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover..... 3.00 @3.25
Timothy..... 1.37½@1.50
Flaxseed..... 1.00 @1.06
Spices—₱ lb
Cloves..... 33 @35
Cassia, in Mats — @22
Ginger..... 10 @11
Nutmegs..... @125
Pepper..... 11 @11½
Alspice..... @15
Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia..... @12½
Seneca..... @25
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow .... @5
Cincinnati yellow .... 4½@5
Chillicothe yellow .... @5
Pittsburgh brown .... 4½@5
Cincinnati brown .... @4½
Chillicothe brown .... @4½
Castile..... —@—
Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ..... @5
Cincinnati No 1 ..... @6
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months]
Foreign.
Cast & shear..... 17½@18½
Do single..... 16 @17
Best German..... @12½
" Eagle..... @10½
" Hoop L..... @24
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel..... @16
Shear s ngle..... —@—
" double..... —@—
" treble..... —@—
Sp ing steel..... @10
English blister..... @12½
American blister.... @ 5½
Spring..... 5½@ 6½
Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Bordea'x 2.00@2.50
" Rochelle.... 2.00@2.50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof..... 1.50@1.75
" N O..... @1.00
" N E 1st proof 40@ 50
Gin, Holland..... 1.25@1.50

Sugar—₱ lb.
N O, prime, hhd.. 6½@ 6¾
" fair, hhd.... 5¾@ 6
Havana, white lb.... —@—
Brazil, " lb.... —@—
Loaf, No 1 lb.... —@—
" 2 lb.... —@—
" 3 lb.... —@—
Pulverize, Philad.... —@—
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat..... —@ 90
1 in store..... @1.00
2 afloat..... —@—
Table, doz, box 1.50 @2.00
Spelter—₱ lb.
Spelter..... —@10
Tobacco—₱ lb.—[10 ₱ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf..... 3 @ 5
Manufacturers do.. 2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist..... @ 9
Plug in kegs..... @ 6½
Plug in boxes..... @14
6 twist..... 5 @ 54
Cavendish..... @ 4
12s Lump in box.. 13

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 31, 1845.

TO THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS.—We request the attention of our Philadelphia exchanges to the communication in another column, headed *"For the consideration of our Philadelphia Friends."* We think the request of our correspondent a reasonable one. Before Philadelphia goes further in her opposition to an object so earnestly desired by Pittsburgh, and all this part of the State, she should carefully review the grounds on which she rests her opposition. She may find, when too late, that she has been fighting against her own interests.

The Danger of War with Mexico.

A correspondent has some well-digested thoughts on this subject. They are from the pen of one who well understands what he writes. In connection with this we give below the following extract from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, of New York, a paper which has the best opportunities of being acquainted with the acts and motives of Foreign Powers: That paper says:

"Among possible events, and which Gen. Almonte himself regards as *probable*, there is one of which no person has thought, and to which we would call the public attention. It may be that at the moment when the American Government is reposing in its somewhat blind confidence; when it looks upon war, at any rate, as an event still distant and subject to protocols and prelusive negotiations, we say that at this moment war may actually exist, and that the next arrival from Vera Cruz or Tampico may bring us intelligence that an embargo has been laid upon all American vessels now at Mexican ports, and that all American residents have been made prisoners of war and their property confiscated. The possibility, and in some measure the probability of these facts, logically results from an opinion expressed by Gen Almonte, and which has been reported to us by one of those to whom he uttered it. According to the Mexican Minister, an illusion in this country as to the immediate effect of the vote in Congress upon, and the sanction by the President of, the annexation bill, in respect to the international relations of the two countries. According to him, and according to his Government, whose declarations have been explicit o this head, nthe sanction of the bill of annexation is equivalent to an *immediate* declaration of war, and will be regarded as such by the Government of Mexico. We are at war with Texas, says Gen. Almonte; we regard it as one of our revolted provinces, you unite yourselves with it, and take it under your protection; you are then at war with us by the simple fact of your declaration, and we may, we ought to treat you immediately as enemies, without the necessity of any previous notice; for the initiative has come from you, and deeds only must respond to an enemy who has declared war. As a consequence of this manner of viewing it, which is strictly rational it cannot be denied. It may be then, we repeat it, that at this very moment the Mexicans have already responded to the vote on the annexation by confiscation and essential hostilities."

The Massachusetts Senator.—Hon. JOHN DAVIS was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts on Monday, to be U. S. Senator in place of the late Senator BATES. In the Senate he received 26 out of 30 votes, and in the House 149 out of 200, 49 being cast for MR. ROBINSON, the Locofoco candidate.

☞ The Boston Mercantile Journal proposes that, in case of the triumph of Annexation, the whole country take the name of *Texas*, since ours had no distinctive appellation. The new name, it is thought, will be very appropriate and significant, morally and otherwise.

☞ It appears from a revision of the returns that the Hon. SALMA HALE is elected to the New Hampshire Senate from the Cheshire District by a majority of 7 votes.

☞ The wife of N. P. WILLIS, the poet, and now editor of the N. Y. Evening Mirror, died, after a few days illness, at the Astor House, on Tuesday evening last. She was the daughter of Mr. STACE, the Governor of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, who died some years since.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Herald of the 24th inst. says:—The U. S. frigate Congress came up on Saturday and anchored off the Naval Hospital. The Congress, it is said, is to be fitted out immediately to join the Mediterranean squadron, probably as a flag ship.

The Richmond Compiler contains a suggestion that, possibly, the missing New York packet ships, which are generally supposed to have been lost at sea, may have fallen into the hands of pirates. It is held to be an extraordinary case that three such staunch and admirable vessels should have perished in a storm *at sea*.

There is a Shingle making machine in operation at Richmond, driven by a one horse power. The machine makes one hundred and twenty revolutions in a minute, and each revolution cuts from a block a perfectly and exactly fashioned shingle; much more perfectly fashioned, indeed, than can be effected in the old way, for the operation is mathematically regular and precise. An other operation *joints* these shingles with the most minute and unvarying accuracy.

The United States sloop of war Vandalia, Commander Chauncey, was at Port au Prince on the 3d instant, for the purpose, it is said, of demanding the restitution of certain moneys.

STEAMER PRINCETON.—The Norfolk Herald of Monday says:—The U. S. steamer Princeton having been fitted with her new propeller, made a run down to Hampton Roads on Saturday, by way of testing its power with the old one, with which she had previously made a similar experiment in order to a comparison of the merits of the two, We did not hear in time for our present number, what was the result of the experiment; but she skimmed along the briny tide with an apparent velocity of twelve knots an hour. And really it was like magic to see one of the most beautiful frigate rigged ships gracefully moving along with so much velocity, without a rag of canvass, and without smoke or smoke-stack to be seen, and no appearance of a ripple around her hull, except at the bows!

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.—Africa's Luminary, published at Monrovia, up to the 1st of January last, has been received. The return of Governor Roberts and his family from New York, in October, was celebrated by a military salute, a civic and martial procession, &c. The U. S. sloop of war Yorktown, Capt. Bell, anchored in Liberia Bay on the 18th December. She sailed with the Truxton, Captain Bruce, on the 23d. A brilliant celebration of the first settlement of the Colony took place on the 1st of December, which is the Liberia 4th of July. The Luminary was discontinued on the 1st of January, as the editor, Rev. John Seys, is obliged to return to the U. S.

☞ It is rumored in Boston that Judge STORY will soon resign his seat on the Bench of the U. S. Supreme Court, and it is thought he may be thereupon elected President of Harvard University. The retirement of Judge Story would be felt as a great public calamity.

We learn that the steamer Nodaway sunk at Smith's Landing, Missouri river, on the 19th inst. She was owned by Capt. Rice, Capt. Cleghorn, and Messrs. Aldrich and Parkman, of this city. She was insured in Cincinnati for her full value. —*St. Louis Gazette, March* 22.

MEXICAN RELATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—

Some are disposed to treat our Mexican relations with a kind of levity, but let me ask, is this wise? Should not a prudent people look around, and form some estimate of the probable, or even *possible* contingencies that may happen? Let us, then, consider this matter.

There may be no war with Mexico, and there may be, now what effect would the latter result produce? Mexico is invulnerable by us at sea, while we are exposed to be harrassed by cruisers she may commission. France will stand aloof, but England may secretly *instigate to hostilities*, for very obvious reasons. While she would remain at peace with us, and trade as usual, just such a petty war as that between Mexico and the United States would accomplish an object which she regards at this moment as of almost vital interest. The competition of our manufacturers of Cotton, in China, in South America, &c. has driven her from the market. To do something towards maintaining her ground, she has now taken off the duty on raw cotton, and if in addition, she can *raise the rate of insurance upon us*, may she not hope to compete with success? A dozen Mexican cruisers, of the most trifling character, would be sufficient to effect this purpose, and when we consider that in this season of universal peace, the operations of commerce are reduced to the nicest calculation, *a mere trifle may turn the scale*. Besides the advantage of the increase in the rate of insurance, the same cause would throw a considerable portion of the carrying trade into the hands of England. She does not desire war with us, but she would willingly enjoy the benefit of a war between us and Mexico. That is a very silly letter of Mr. Cushing, who thinks that Mexico would not declare war, because the measure would be unwise; wisdom and wars, in general, have very little to do with each other. Mexico is almost shut up in her shell; we cannot spoil her but at a vast expense and with a powerful army. In the meantime, by war she pays off her debt of three or four millions to our citizens, and confiscates as much more. But will she not lose Texas? That is lost already.

Perhaps Texas may refuse annexation. It is possible, although not probable, while Mr. Polk has ample power to adjust the terms by treaty. While negociations are pending, Texas at all events is safe from Mexican invasion, for we must protect her, even if she afterwards reject our offers. In the meantime, Mexico in hot haste may do some act of war—she may place herself in actual hostility. Would it not be a little curious if we should lose Texas, and at the same time be involved in a war with Mexico! This is possible, and may be thought probable.

If we were a conquering people, and could employ our vast means for this purpose, there is no doubt we could make the Mexican Republic tremble. Every one knows, and the Mexicans well know, that our resources cannot be brought out for the purposes of conquest. This would take an army of thirty thousand men, and thirty millions a year, for some years to come, to make and maintain any important movement towards effecting that conquest. We should be compelled to take possession of Matamoros, at the mouth of the Rio del Norte, with ten thousand men; we should have to place another army of ten thousand men beyond the Rio del Norte, and in the direction of Saltillo; and we should have to take Mazatlan, on the Pacific, with another army of at least five thousand men. We should thus open a communication between the Gulf and the Pacific, in the distance of five or six hundred miles, on the line of some of the most important of the Mexican cities, while we should cut off the internal Provinces, and some of the most valuable mines in the provinces of Durango and Zacatecas. South of this line we find the miserable enslaved Indians, who are almost passive in the revolutionary struggles of Mexico; for whichever party prevails, they are still equally oppressed. The purer race of the Spanish blood is found north of this line, without any perceptible Indian mixture. To a warlike people this would doubtless present a splendid field of conquest, but it is incompatible with the nature of our government and of the spirit of our people, and I may almost say of the age. The wildest and most visionary adventurer would not dare to propose such a thing, and in what way then can we retaliate on Mexico for the mischief that may be done us at sea in her name and under her authority! Shall we consider her cruisers as pirates, and command our officers to hang at the yard arm those found on board? The idea cannot bear a moment's examination. No other nation would treat them as pirates—our courts could not even deem them as pirates—and to make the commanders of our vessels both Judges and Executioners, would hardly suit the present times. Besides, could they not retaliate—and could we always catch the pirates? Would Spain, France, or England allow us to hang them under their guns? No; the idea is the conception of a very shallow brain. And what is to prevent Mexico from naturalizing vessels and naturalizing foreigners? Have we not set her an example? We naturalize by wholesale by annexing a whole nation. No, no, depend upon it, if we go to war, we must pay the price of war, and it is a game that will prove most expensive to us. The penalty will probably fall most heavily on the Atlantic States and cities—our foreign commerce, our manufactures and shipping interest will feel it more than we in the interior. These ideas are thrown out as they occurr to me, and I shall be happy if all these clouds should scatter and disperse without doing harm. I am no alarmist, but it is wise not to be too confident when there is even a possibility of danger. WATCHMAN.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

For the Consideration of our Philadelphia Friends.

The application of the Board of Trade of our city, for the grant of the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has met with much opposition from Philadelphia, and we folks in the backwood think that opposition very unwise, or even suicidal. We have labored to convince Philadelphians of their error, but as yet not with *entire* success. The Monongahela Slackwater has now been in operation for some months; every week the *travel* on it has been increasing, and now from one to two hundred persons pass up and down between Pittsburgh and Brownsville daily; of these persons more than three fourths are either on their way to or from the east, by the way of Cumberland.

The question, then, as to the influence of that work on Philadelphia can now be tested by *actual experiment*, and I wish the Philadelphians themselves to conduct the experiment. I understand that the city of brotherly love has been more crowded by western merchants this season than for many previous years, and I would propose that the business men of Philadelphia should propound to their customers from the western states the following questions:

"Where are you from? How did you come to "Philadelphia? What effect do you think the "completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad "to Pittsburgh would have upon Philadelphia? "What proportion of western merchants make "their purchases in Baltimore?"

Again, if you have any customers from northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois or Michigan, or any where from the vicinity of the great lakes, put to them the following queries:

"If we had a railroad from Pittsburgh by Cumberland and Baltimore to Philadelphia, what effect would it have upon our interests? Would "it draw any additional number of customers "from the North west to Philadelphia? If you "buy your goods here, how would you send them "home?"

Again, if you have customers from Kentucky, Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois, propound to them these questions:—"Where do you prefer the Railroad to strike the Ohio? Why would you prefer that point?"

I think if these questions were propounded pretty generally to our western and north western merchants, by our Philadelphia friends, their answers would convince every intelligent mind, that it is the interest of Philadelphia to encourage the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Pittsburgh. Will the editors of the U. S. Gazette, the Inquirer, the American Sentinel, the Pennsylvanian and other Philadelphia papers republish this article, and thus give the experiment FAIR PLAY.

There were 782 bales of Domestic Cottons exported from Boston last week, of which 375 bales were for Calcutta, and 300 bales for Canton.

FROM HARRISBUGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, MARCH 26, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—In Senate to-day Mr. Darsie presented a petition from those who contributed to repair the old aqueduct that their money may be refunded. There will not be time enough to get this done this session.

The House amendments to the bill re-chartering the Lancaster Bank were concurred in.

The bill relative to the Duncannon Iron Works was taken up and lost; this is the bill which was vetoed by the Governor.

A bill incorporating the Youghiogheny Manufacturing Company, was lost.

The following bills passed finally, viz: a bill for the construction of a state road from Wilson's tavern, in Beaver county, to New Castle, in Mercer county, and an act relative to roads in Mercer county.

In the House, Mr. Burrell presented a petition from the citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the passage of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road bill as it passed Senate.

The bill recharting the Carlisle Bank was under consideration during a portion of the forenoon. Mr. Cummings moved to amend by striking out a proviso restricting the individual liabilities of stockholders to the amount of their stock. Mr. Burnside opposed this, considering that the bill already contained enough "individual liability," and that any increase of the dose would tend to render the locofoco party unpopular, and prove disastrous to them as has been their meddling with banking in Ohio. Mr. C., however, went for "No. 6," at once, and quite an animated debate was the consequence, in which Mr. Burnside handled the "barn-burners," and Mr. Cummings the moderate locos, pretty roughly—so that both branches got their deserts. The amendment was lost by the following vote, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Bailey, Barber, Boyer, Brush, Burns, Burrell, Campbell, Cross, Cummings, Dotts, Dowling, Eldred, Funston, Gray, Jacoby, James, Keller, Knox, Morgan, Morley, M'Bride, M'Caslin, M'Kinley, Painter, Power, Rider, Samuels, Smith (Berks) Smith (Clearfield,) Smyth (Clinton,) Smith (Monroe,) Stetler, Taggart, Tice, Vliet, Wilson, Worman, Patterson *Speaker*—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Amer, Baldwin, Bayard, Bigham, Braly, Brewster (Huntingdon.) Brewster (Philadelphia county,) Bright, Burnside, Cochran, Connor, Cooper, Cunningham, Hall, Hallowell, Harper, Hazlehurst, Heck, Herr, Hilands, Hill, Hoffman (Berks,) Hoffman (Philadelphia county,) Kennedy, Kunkle, Larkin, Magechan, Meloy, Metzger, Muse, M'Farland, Nicholson, Parke, Paxson, Porter, Price, Riddle, Salter, Sanderson, Sankey, Sheets, Sherman, Smith (Lancaster,) Snively, Trego, Walton, Zimmerman—46.

Upon the final passage of the bill, the yeas were 33, nays 46—so the bill was lost, and the Carlisle Bank must "wind up" this summer.

The Commercial Bank of Philadelphia was re-chartered, 42 to 39,—a bank in Armstrong county, at Kittaning, was chartered, with the individual liability feature, by a vote of 50 to 26.

The bill incorporating the Brownsville and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company, and that for laying out a state road from Stewartsville to Canonsburgh, passed finally.

Mr. McCaslin, from the Committe on Ways and Means, reported a bill taxing Hogs and Sheep, exceeding twelve in number, three mills per cent on their value, and all dogs 25 cents each.

The hour of adjournment was suspended in order to consider the bill for the continuance of the District Court of Philadelphia, which at a quarter of six o'clock, is still the subject of debate.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, MARCH 27, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—This morning in the House Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, made a somewhat lengthy report upon the punishment of seduction, adultery and kindred crimes, accompanied by a bill, the last clause of which repeals the act of 1843,—which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Trego read in place a bill to provide each county with a regular standard of weights and measures.

Mr. M'Caslin, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill imposing the following new taxes:

Upon each charter, renewal or alteration of an iron, coal or manufacturing Company,	$200
Of each Canal, Railroad, Navigation or Insurance (other than Mutual Ins.) Co,	100
Upon each alteration, renewal or charter of a company where Courts have power to grant the same,	50
Upon the charter, alteration or renewal of a Savings, Deposit or other Bank,	30
Upon each case of divorce, where the husband is the applicant,	20
—Unless when Courts have power to grant it, in which case,	100
Bills relative to private estates or corporations not mentioned above, including Mutual Insurance Companies,	10
Bills changing a person's name,	5

Such is the scale of prices, in some respects resembling that scale for the sale of Romish indulgences in old times! Let us examine it: a number of persons of limited means, in order to compete with large capitalists, commence a company for the manufacture of cotton fabrics, iron or other article, and their first step, before getting an act of incorporation is to pay the state $200—very well; an insurance company with ten times the capital, three times the profit, and adding nothing to the wealth of a community, or a large corporation for constructigg a public work, ten times more able, pay but *half* that sum, and a wealthy bank less than the *one-sixth!* A poor man cannot obtain a divorce from a shrew for less than $20, but a man who can pay $100 may be divorced, even if afraid to go before a Court, or after having his application there rejected, although the 14th section of the very first article of the Constitution, expressly provides that "the Legislature *shall not* have power to enact laws annulling the contract of marriage in any case where by law the Courts of this Commonwealth are, or may hereafter be empowered to decree a divorce." Some may consider this an improvement, as the Legislature won't break the Constitution for less than $100, after having heretofore done so for nothing.

The District Court bill, (Philadelphia,) was then taken up, and after much debate and many amendments passed finally.

In the afternoon the bill to compel the Tide Water Canal Company to receive one fourth of their notes for tolls passed.

In Senate an attempt was made to pass a bill abolishing the Revenue Board, and all its action on assessments, which failed—the bill was postponed till Monday.

Wilson M'Candless, Esq., arrived here this morning, and will remain here a few days.

We published a few days ago, says the Baltimore American, some portions of an article from the London Times, in which the claim of Great Britain to the whole of the Oregon territory in dispute was asserted to be just—and declared to be "substantially and historically, as well as geographically, complete—as much a part of the British empire as Canada."

The casual reader would see nothing in this declaration but the expression of a firm belief by an Englishman, to a certain territory. We, of the right of England on this side of the water, may have our convictions equally strong in favor of our own country's right to this same territory. Certainly our newspapers, some of them, have expressed such convictions in language as peremptory as thatquoted above.

Yet the Globe finds in the language of the London Times an occasion for displaying that virulence of spirit, which infuses so much of bitterness and fierce vindictiveness into its political disquisitions. Because a British journal advocates a British claim, "this," says the Globe, "is the result of Mr. John Q. Adams's negotiations, as Mr. Monroe's premier, in 1818, for the mutual occupancy of our own territory; and of Mr. Webster's, as premier for John Tyler, in 1842, for the happy adjustment of all our controversies with England!!"

The Globe seems to overlook the fact that the right of the British Government to a joint occupation of the Oregon did not come originally as a concession by Mr. Monroe, or Mr. Monroe's "premier," but was derived as early as 1790 by treaty with Spain.

The following remarks, with which the Globe concludes its denunciations, might have been borrowed with slight changes of phraseology from the French Journalism of the period of 1792, when Marat sought the destruction of the Girondists.

To this complexion has blue-light federalism—the ally of England during the last war—brought the question of the nation's right to its western shores. The same men who were so happy to see England make her abode in Castine—who rejoiced when she burnt the Capitol of the confederacy, its public offices and archives, and drove the Chief Magistrate from the seat of government—the same men who were confounded when the invaders were crushed at New Orleans, and have pursued the victor with undying hate and curses ever since, now, while they defend the British intrusion into Oregon, would shut the door in the face of Texas, and throw it also into the arms of the dangerous and grasping rival of their country.

Do these men persuade themselves that patriotism is extinct in this country, because their treason has not yet met the punishment it deserves? They should not tempt their last luck so far.—They should remember the fate of the tories of the Revolution, and not confide too securely in the hope that the next Hartford convention will find another philosophic President to spare the traitors who may plot the overthrow of their government and the ruin of the country.

TRIAL OF REV. MR. FAIRCHILD.—The Boston Journals are filled with the details of the trial of this notorious individual, charged with seduction and adultery. Mr. Fairchild was a Presbyterian clergyman in South Boston. During the absence of his wife in the spring of 1840, he seduced Rhoda Davidson, his servant girl, and subsequently, his iniquity was acknowledged by himself, both verbally and in writing, as appears upon the trial; he also, at secret interviews with this girl, gave her considerable sums of money for her support, and other sums to keep her from exposing the transaction. Fairchild was brought before an ecclesiastical tribunal in Andover, subsequently to the disclosure of these guilty practices, and acquitted, we believe, on the ground that the prosecution originated in a conspiracy to extort money from him. He is now on trial before the legal authorities, who took up the affair after it was dismissed by the ecclesiastical tribunal.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1845.

To the editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

Mr. Wm. Medill was to-day appointed Second Assistant Post Master General, in place of Dr. Miller, (Tyler's brother-in-law.) Mr. Clark, the Sixth Auditor, has received his notice to quit, or will receive it. Rumor says that Thomas L. Smith as Register of the Treasury, Mr. Collins as Auditor, Mr. Pleasanton as Auditor, Mr. Hagner as Auditor, and Mr. William B. Lewis as Second Comptroller, will be secure, for the present, in their places—that Mr. McCulloh as first Comptroller, will also remain—but that Mr. Pentose, Solicitor, of the Treasury, Mr. Blake, Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. T. Hartley Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of the Patent Office, will be required to *leave*, as well as Messrs. Skinner and Clark. Indeed, it is said that Mr. Skinner was decapitated to-day, and Dr. Miller appointed in his place.

General McNeil has been provided for—restored to his old station as Surveyor of the Port of Boston, in place of Major Grafton, who succeeded the General four years ago. 'Tis the fortune of politics, though the "democratic" portion of the ingredient is like the handle of a jug—all on one side.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The new Administration at Washington is actively engaged in removing the officials of government and supplying their places out of the crowds of greedy expectants assembled there.

The removal of John S. Skinner, Esq., from the office of Third Assistant Postmaster General has taken place, and Dr. Miller, late 2d Assistant P. M. General, has been appointed in his place.

We also learn that P. G. Washington, Esq., has received the appointment of Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, vice M. St. Clair Clarke, Esq., and that Col. C. K. Gardner has been Postmaster of Washington city, vice Dr. Wm. P. Jones.

We also understand that Seth Barton, Esq., of Louisiana, has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, vice C. B. Penrose, Esq.—*Balt. Am. 28th March.*

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1845.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:

Major Wm. B. Lewis, I understand, has resigned the Second Comptrollership, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Gen. McCalla, of Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Brinley, the Chief Clerk in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, gives place to Mr. Voorhees, of Tennessee, who, I believe, was the law-partner of Wm. H. Polk, Esq.

Three clerks were dismissed from the Post Office Department to-day—Mr. Robinson, formerly in Congress from Virginia, Mr. Agg, formerly of the "National Journal," and one of the Addisons. One of the newly appointed clerks in this Department is Sumner Russwurm, Esq. of Tenn., a meritorious young man.

Extraordinary efforts are being made to get Mr. Register Smith removed, and some think with a probability of success, notwithstanding Col. Benton has written two strong appeals to have him retained.

It is now pretty well understood that Amos Kendall will have no foreign mission. He *says* he wants no office.

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—The steamboat Beeswing, Capt. Miller, from Shreveport, bound to New Orleans, with a cargo of 296 bales cotton, took fire on the 17th inst. at 12 M. in the reach below Port Hudson, and together with the cargo was entirely consumed, with the exception of one bale. The cabin boy was drowned—the balance of the crew and passengers barely making their escape. The boat was insured to the amount of $6000.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BURNED.—The Decatur, Capt. Wilson, bound from New Orleans for the Tennessee river, with a full cargo, was burned near No. 66, in the Mississippi, last week. She caught fire between the wheel-house and washhouse from sparks of her chimnies during a storm. All efforts to extinguish it proved unavailing. The Mississippi being so high as to overflow its banks, it was impossible to run her close ashore, and the passengers and crew had to wade and swim out with nothing but what they had on. The clerk saved the money belonging to the boat. A negro woman was burned to death. The Decatur, we understand, was insured for $11,000, which will not cover the value of the boat.—*Louis. Jour., March* 27.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY.—The spring trade has opened in Baltimore with great spirit, and the indications are that the business of the season will be the largest done for some time, if it do not prove even larger than that of any previous year.—*Balt. Patriot.*

NEW ORLEANS—March 19.

Cotton advanced a *quarter of a cent*—extremes 4@5c. Sugar advanced full a *quarter of a cent*—extremes 4@5¼. On Plantation 4¼@4¾c. Market nearly swept bare of Molasses and prices advanced *two cents*—extremes 23½ @25c. On Plantation 16@18c per gallon.—[Price Cur. We have a N O Bee of the 21st in which quotations are same as above.

CINCINNATI—March 27.

Sugar slightly tending upward—sales at extremes at 5¼@5¾c and some holding at 6¼c. Molasses firm at 30c per gall.—[Gaz

BALTIMORE—March 29.

Sales of Rio Coffee for the week 7000 hgs at 6@7¼c. principally 6¼@7¼c. Very little, if any now in first hands. Howard st. flour now firm at $4,50—an advance. Demand for bacon unusually active and large sales. An advance has been obtained, and the market for both Western and Baltimore is firm at 6¼@6½c for sides, 5¼@5½c for shoulders, assorted 6@6½ and hams 7¼@8½c per lb. Market bare of keg butter—good would command 11@12½c per lb. Lard advanced—No 1 in kegs 8c. and in bbls 7½c.—*Amer.*

SPRING DRY GOODS,

At No. 66 Market Street.

G. S. SWARTZ

HAS received his first Spring supply of NEW GOODS, which he now offers for sale at the lowest *cash prices*. He has made such arrangements in the East as to justify him in assuring his customers, that he will from time to time receive the newest and most desirable styles of goods at the lowest prices, which he is determined to sell accordingly. His present stock consists in part of—

Very rich Moushn de Laines and Cashmeres;
Crape de Laines and Chusans as low as 25 cents;
Black and Colored Alpaeca as low as 31 cents;
Superior Plaid Alpaeca Lustre;
Satin Striped Lustres;
Lupin Superior Bombazines;
Black and Blue Black, Plain and Striped Silks;
Very rich colored Silks;
Gimps and Fringes;
Superior Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Black and Blue Black Satins;
French English and Scotch Lawns;
Balzarines and Barreges;
French and Scotch Ginghams;
Ladies' Superior French Kid Gloves;
Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts;
French worked Collars and Chimzetts;
Silk, Cotton, and Cashmere Hose;
Linen Cambric and Lawns.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Plain and Embroidered Thibet Shawls;
Superior Light Brocha Shawls;
Beautiful Printed Thibet do;
High colored Printed Cashmere Shawls;
Barege Shaw's and Scarfs;
Ladies' Double Soled Shoes and Slippers.
Also, a beautiful assortment of Bonnet Ribbon.

GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.

French and English Broadcloths;
Super or French Doe Skin Cassimeres;
Fancy Cassimeres;
Cassimets and Kentucky Jeans;
Valentia, Satin and Marseilles Vesting;
Silk and Satin Scarfs and Cravats;
Silk and Linen Pocket Handkfs;
Socks, Collars, and Suspenders.
Also, a general assortment of Bed Ticking, Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins, Russia Diaper, Crash, Grass Linen, Stair Linen, and fine Bird Eye Diaper, with almost every article in the Dry Good line for family use, all of which will be sold at unusually low prices.

mar25 GEO. S. SWARTZ.

EUROPEAN AGENT.

THE subscriber would hereby inform the public that he has returned from Europe, and is prepared to settle the business of his late trip. Also to attend to all other matters connected with his Agency, upon as liberal terms as heretofore. Persons sending for their friends by this Agency, are informed that it is totally disconnected with any speculative shipping Agents, who so often deceive the unwary, as all passengers are shipped upon Packets by a private gentleman in Liverpool, who pays strict attention to their comfort, &c. &c. Drafts payable in either of the United Kingdoms. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, the subscriber will make two trips this year. JOSHUA ROBINSON,

European and General Agent,
Office St. Clair st., opposite Exchange Hotel.

mar 14-d1mXw3t

83 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

B. E CONSTABLE respectfully invites the attention of his customers to a new lot of—

Splendid French Broche Shawls, Mode Green, Blue and Black grounds, all wool, just imported.
Rich Turkeen Shawls, newest style of pattern.
New style Cassimere Shawls, at $9, worth $14.
Blue plaid Cloth Cloakings.
High colored Gala Plaids.
5 cases prints, new style, at 6¼, 8, 9, 10 and 12½ cents.
Received to-day. (nov 7-wtf

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

83 Market street, Pittsburgh.
B. E. CONSTABLE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of

NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

in this market

B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles;
Cashmere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Paris Moushn de Laines, newest designs;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Chamelion Chusans, Tiesans;
Crape d'Cypress; Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, Pompassourand Turkard, do.
Plain and embroidered Thibet, mode colors and black;
Rich new style wool Shawls;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids.
New style French prints; American do., new fall patterns, from 6¼ cents upwards;
Lupins, French Merinos, AA quality, blue, black and mode colors;
Splendid Paris an style of Bonnet Ribbons;
A large stock of rich new do., from 12½ cents upwards;
Various styles of Neck and Cap do;
Artificial Flowers;
Bacon's Kid Gloves; new style do;
Ladies' Lace Caps, newest patterns;
English Thread Lace and Edgings;
Lisle, Guipure, Ashburton and other styles of do;
Plain and figured nett for Caps, Capes and Veils;
Plain and hem-stitch Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Reviere do. Muslin Trimmings;
Blue black and colored Velvets;
Changeable Mode for Bonnets;
Black and French Olive Cloth for Ladies' Cloaks;
Figured French Merinos, for do,
Plain figured, changeable Plaid Alpaccas;
High colored Gala Plaids, for children's wear.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

French, West of England and American Cloths;
New style Cassimeres; Vestings in great variety;
Rich Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, &c., &c.,

With every other article in the Dry Goods line, at the smallest possible advance from the first cost.

oct3-wtf

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Place near Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time; and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 wtf GEO. T. GILLIAM.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, I have taken out letters of administration on the Estate of James Jordan, Sen., late of Plum tp. Allegheny county, deceased. All persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

m4-w6t* ROBT. CAROTHERS, Executor.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, at Pittsburgh.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer to give special attention to ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, particularly to

Diseases of the Eye.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice, during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Mitchell, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership in the practice of the different branches of their profession. All calls in the two cities and the surrounding country will be promptly attended to.

A few Students will be received at their office.

J. R SPEER, M. D.,
Nov. 12, 1844—d&wtf J. S. KUHN, M. D.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,

Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq.,
Wilson McCandless, "	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthure,	O. Metcalf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	P. Mulvany,

NOTICE.

☞ Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend. Z. W. REMINGTON.

arch 7, 1844.—d&wly.

SEWICKLEY HOTEL FOR RENT.

THIS well known tavern stand, with about 20 acres of prime land, including an orchard, now occupied by George C. Barnes, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, belonging to the estate of Abishai Way, deceased, is for rent from the 1st day of April next. The house is large and well finished, and a sufficiency of stabling. It would be a desirable situation for a private family, convenient to places of worship, schools, postoffice, &c., and may have daily communications with Pittsburgh, by land or water.

For further information apply to John Caldwell, tanner, Pittsburgh; Richard Gray, Allegheny city; or to the subscriber, Postmaster at Sewickley-bottom P. O., near the premises. DAVID SHIELDS.

nov 22-d3tXw3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

3 Improved Farms, 10 Town Lots, 100 Acres Timbered Land,

ALL situated in the county of Wabash, and State of Illinois, some of which is not surpassed in situation or improvements by any property in the country.

The above mentioned property, or a part, is offered for such goods as compose a country store: Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, or Pittsburgh manufactured articles; or for a good Farm in Pennsylvania, or a business stand in Pittsburgh. Any person wishing further information on the subject, shall receive prompt attention by addressing letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Illinois.

oct 24-w6m* WM. WOOD.

DIURETIC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint, a plain call BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

PINE tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant: